CATHOLIC ACTION

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December, 1945

THE BISHOPS IN GENERAL SESSION

ORGANIZATIONAL REPORTS TO BISHOPS

ARCHBISHOP SCHREMBS–1866-1945

RESOLUTION ON MILITARY TRAINING

THE PARISH BUILDS FOR PEACE

Episcopal Statement—
"Between War and Peace"

A NATIONAL MONTHLY PUBLISHED BY THE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

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FACTS ABOUT THE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

"Over a manifold activity of the laity, carried on in various localities according to the needs of the times, is placed the National Catholic Welfare Conference, an organization which supplies a ready and well-adapted instrument for your episcopal ministry."—Pope Pius XII.

The National Catholic Welfare Conference was organized in September, 1919.

The N. C. W. C. is a common agency acting under the authority of the bishops to promote the welfare of the Catholics of the country.

It has for its incorporated purposes "unifying, coordinating and organizing the Catholic people of the United States in works of education, social welfare, immigrant aid and other activities."

It comprises the following departments and bureaus:

EXECUTIVE—Bureaus maintained: *Immigration, National Center Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, Information, Publications, Business and Auditing, and* CATHOLIC ACTION, *monthly publication,* N. C. W. C.

YOUTH—Facilitates exchange of information regarding the philosophy, organization, and program-content of Catholic youth organizations; promotes the National Catholic Youth Council, the federating agency for all existing, approved Catholic youth groups; contacts and evaluates national governmental and non-governmental youth organizations and youth servicing organizations.

EDUCATION—Divisions: *Statistics and Information, Teacher Placement, Research Catholic Education, Library Service, and Inter-American Collaboration.*

PRESS—Serves the Catholic press in the United States and abroad with regular *news, features, editorial and pictorial services.*

SOCIAL ACTION—Covers the fields of *Industrial Relations, International Affairs, Civic Education, Social Welfare, Family Life, and Rural Life.*

LEGAL—Serves as a clearing house of information on federal, state and local legislation.

LAY ORGANIZATIONS—Includes the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, which maintain at N. C. W. C. headquarters permanent representations in the interests of the Catholic laity. These councils function through some 7,000 affiliated societies—national, state, diocesan, district, local and parish; also through units of the councils in many of the dioceses.

The N. C. C. M. maintains at its national headquarters a *Catholic Evidence Bureau,* sponsors two weekly nationwide radio programs—the Catholic Hour over the National Broadcasting Company's Network, and the Hour of Faith over the American Broadcasting Company's Network—and conducts a Catholic Radio Bureau.

The N. C. C. W. maintains in Washington, D. C., the *National Catholic School of Social Service.*

CATHOLIC ACTION STUDY—Devoted to research and reports as to pronouncements, methods, programs and achievements in the work of Catholic Action at home and abroad.

The Conference is conducted by an administrative board composed of ten archbishops and bishops aided by seven assistant bishops.

Each department of the N. C. W. C. is administered by an episcopal chairman.

Through the general secretary, chief executive officer of the Conference, the reports of the departments and information on the general work of the headquarters' staff are sent regularly to the members of the administrative board.

The administrative bishops of the Conference report annually upon their work to the Holy See.

Annually at the general meeting of the bishops, detailed reports are submitted by the administrative bishops of the Conference and authorization secured for the work of the coming year.

No official action is taken by any N. C. W. C. department without authorization of its episcopal chairman.

No official action is taken in the name of the whole Conference without authorization and approval of the administrative board.

It is not the policy of the N. C. W. C. to create new organizations.

It helps, unifies, and leaves to their own fields those that already exist.

It aims to defend and advance the welfare both of the Catholic Church and of our beloved Country.

It seeks to inform the life of America of right fundamental principles of religion and morality.

It is a central clearing house of information regarding activities of Catholic men and women.

All that are helped may play their part in promoting the good work and in maintaining the common agency, the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

CATHOLIC ACTION records monthly the work of the Conference and its affiliated organizations. It presents our common needs and opportunities. Its special articles are helpful to every Catholic Organization and individual.

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CATHOLIC ACTION

"CATHOLIC ACTION consists not merely of the pursuits of personal Christian perfection, which is however before all others its first and greatest end, but it also consists of a true apostolate in which Catholics of every social class participate, coming thus to be united in thought and action around those centers of sound doctrine and multiple social activity, legitimately constituted and, as a result, aided and sustained by the authority of the bishops."

—Pope Pius XI.

Monthly Publication of the

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

VOL. XXVII, No. 12 DECEMBER, 1945

OUR COMMON CATHOLIC INTERESTS

IN a special article written for the *N.C.W.C. News Service*, Rev. John Courtney Murray, S.J., associate editor of *America*, commented on a talk given by Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam in St. Louis last month. In addition to stating "our views in Christian love," as Bishop Oxnam suggests, Father Murray asks that we state them "with equally Christian lucidity," explaining at length his reasons for making his request. We quote here, for the benefit of our readers, the most pertinent parts of his analysis.

Lucidity and Love—Key to Harmony Between Catholics and Protestants

"Bishop Oxnam again puts the contemporary issue squarely up to us: 'When are you going to stop beating your wife?' Or, in his own words, when are Catholics going to give up 'what (Protestants) believe to be an attempt on the part of the Roman Catholic Church to exercise political domination here, similar to the control exercised in many nations?'

* * *

"The first part of his address is an admirable plea for social peace, and for a united Christian effort 'to translate the ethical ideals of religion into the realities of world law and order, economic justice, and racial brotherhood.' Catholics will heartily second the plea. Its factual starting point is, indeed, somewhat dubious—the assumption that there is a growing tension in Catholic-Protestant relationships. But at all events, in a world in which there are already far too many tensions, the summons to relax is timely. Let us all heed it. * * *

"The difficulty, however, is that we, who are ordinarily accused of wanting peace only on our own terms, are asked by Bishop Oxnam to make peace on Protestant terms. In the second part of his address, the Bishop proposes, as the apparently necessary basis of social peace between Catholics and Protestants, a set of theological propositions that are specifically Protestant.

"Chiefly, we are asked to accept the branch-theory of the Church, and to pledge ourselves to specifically Protestant concepts of religious liberty. Correlatively, we are to give up our century-old understanding of God's will with regard to the unity of the Church, and with regard to the relations between religion and society.

"Moreover, we are thus to alter our theology, not in the light of convincing theological arguments, but simply in the interests of social peace—which, supposedly, cannot be secured so long as we cling to our ancient theology. * * *

"But this looks to us like an instance of that confusion of the religious and social, the theological and political, which Bishop Oxnam quite rightly deplores. Pius XI, especially in his innumerable discussions of Catholic Action, deplored the same confusion much more vehemently than even Bishop Oxnam.

* * *

"Catholic doctrine regards any withdrawal from cooperation with Protestants in the work of

human society as a sin against the virtue of charity, which obliges men to collaborate for the common good. But Catholic doctrine also regards formal cooperation with Protestants in the worship of God as a sin against the virtue of faith, which obliges us to worship only with those with whom we are one in faith. Moreover, we do not play off faith against charity or charity against faith, by intruding our civil unity into the sphere of religion, or our religious divisions into the sphere of civil society. We have a very clear idea, as Bishop Oxnam has not, of two distinct obligations, neither of which interferes with the other.

* * *

"Another confusion shows up when Protestants hear us assert this article of our faith. We are then challenged, not in the order of truth, but in the order of virtue. We are not indicted for mistaken faith: 'You are in error.' Rather, we are indicted for a moral fault: 'You are in sin—prideful, separatist, schismatical.' And this confusion of the historical and doctrinal truth of our profession of faith with our personal or collective virtue paralyzes all possibility of fruitful debate.

* * *

"He rightly suggests that we 'state our views in Christian love'; a valid additional suggestion would be that we state our views with equally Christian lucidity."

Good News For Our Readers

TWO months ago CATHOLIC ACTION quietly inaugurated a new feature — a supplement presenting an outstanding document in current Catholic thought.

The October issue carried the full text of the sermon by Most Rev. Francis J. Haas, D.D., Bishop of Grand Rapids, on the occasion of the funeral of Right Rev. Monsignor John A. Ryan, late director of the Social Action Department of the N.C.W.C.

The November issue carried the text of the address on October 21, 1945, of His Holiness Pope Pius XII to the Catholic Women of Rome "On the Duties of Woman in Social and Political Life."

We hope these have been discovered and enjoyed by our readers.

This month the supplement presents the full text of the statement of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States entitled "Between War and Peace," which was released to the public on November 18, following the close of their 1945 General Meeting in Washington, D. C.

It is planned to include this additional section as documentary material of permanent interest and value to our readers presents itself.

Bishops of U. S. Offer Challenge to America and the World

THE Bishops of the country have met in general session as is their annual custom—110 of them, from all parts of the country, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Honolulu and Manila — and have given careful study to the many problems of current interest. The report of this general meeting, held at the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., appears on the opposite page. Immediately following will be found a summary of the work of the National Catholic Welfare Conference for the past fiscal year as presented to the assembled Bishops. Their thought-provoking statement, entitled "Between War and Peace," is featured in the supplement to this issue of CATHOLIC ACTION.

"The war is over but there is no peace in the world." Thus the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States began their statement, for release through the press of the nation, to the people of the United States. "Our country has the power, the right and the responsibility to demand a genuine peace, based on justice, which will answer the cry in the hearts of men across the world." "We are in perhaps the greatest crisis of human history," said the Bishops. Calling it "a grave responsibility" that faces us, the Bishops said "we know that democracy is as capable of solving the admittedly difficult problems of peace as it has shown itself in war." "We must be true to ourselves. We must hold fast to our own free institutions. We must resolutely oppose the few amongst us who are trying to sabotage them."

In such words as these the Bishops courageously and clearly pointed out weaknesses in our foreign policy and set forth criteria that must challenge a thoughtful people.

This statement may be read in full on pages 27 and 28 of this issue.

A SONG OF GIFTS TO GOD

* * *

BABE of the thousand birthdays, we that are young yet gray,
White with the centuries, still can find no better thing to say,
We that with sects and whims and wars have wasted Christmas Day.

LIGHT Thou Thy censer to Thyself, for all our fires are dim,
Stamp Thou Thine image on our coin, for Caesar's face grows dim,
And a dumb devil of pride and greed has taken hold of him.

WE BRING Thee back great Christendom, churches and towns and towers.
And if our hands are glad, O God, to cast them down like flowers,
'Tis not that they enrich Thine hands, but they are saved from ours.

G. K. Chesterton.

THE BISHOPS IN GENERAL SESSION

ON November 14, one hundred and ten members of the Hierarchy in the United States assembled at the Catholic University in Washington, D. C., for their 1945 general meeting, and continued in session for three days. A special Apostolic Benediction was bestowed upon them in a cablegram from His Holiness, Pope Pius XII. This message, addressed to His Eminence, Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, who presided at the opening sessions of the Bishops' meeting, was in acknowledgment of a message of filial devotion sent to His Holiness in the names of all of the Bishops.

"We have received with profound satisfaction the message of filial devotion sent by Your Eminence on behalf of the American Hierarchy gathered for their annual meeting," said the Holy Father, "and We most gladly impart from Our paternal heart the special Apostolic Blessing as an earnest of bounteous celestial assistance in their important work."

Early in the deliberations the Bishops passed a resolution on compulsory military training (see box on page 7), and at the close of the meeting released a formal statement discussing America's present foreign policy, entitled "Between War and Peace." The full text of this important statement will be found on pp. 27-28 of this issue of CATHOLIC ACTION. The document was signed in the name of all the Bishops by the members of the Administrative Board, National Catholic Welfare Conference, which met at national headquarters immediately before, and again after, the general sessions.

In addition to the above action, the Bishops gave attention as usual to the reports of the work of the National Catholic Welfare Conference for the last fiscal year—1944-45—submitted by the episcopal chairmen of the various departments. Resumes of these reports begin on page 8 of this issue.

The Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, was named a committee of one to draft a resolution expressing the commendation of the Bishops for the excellent work done by the Catholic Chaplains with the armed forces of the United States during the war.

The Bishops' meeting also authorized the appointment of an agency to carry on the historical research necessary in preparation of the cause for canonization of 115 American Martyrs, in accordance with the norms laid down by the Holy See for such procedures.

A rising vote of thanks to the Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit, and the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, O.P., Archbishop of Cincinnati, expressed the gratitude of the meeting for the long and valuable services of the two prelates on the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference during some of the most trying years in world history. Having served the limit of five consecutive years, both Archbishops were ineligible for re-election to this year's Administrative Board.

The Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, and Most Rev. John Mark Gannon, Bishop of Erie, were elected to fill the two vacancies on the Board caused by the retirement of Archbishops Mooney and McNicholas.

Other members elected to the N.C.W.C. Administrative Board for the coming year include: The Most Rev. Archbishops John J. Mitty of San Francisco, John Gregory Murray of St. Paul, Joseph F. Rummel of New Orleans, James J. Ryan of Omaha, Francis J. Spellman of New York and Samuel A. Stritch of Chicago; and the most Rev. Bishops Karl J. Alter of Toledo and John F. Noll of Fort Wayne.

At the meeting of the newly elected Administrative Board, following the general sessions, organization for the work of the year 1945-46 was as follows:

Archbishop Stritch, chairman of the Administrative Board; Archbishop Murray, vice chairman of the Board and episcopal chairman of the Press Department; Archbishop Spellman, secretary; Bishop Gannon, treasurer; Archbishop Mitty, Episcopal chairman, Department of Catholic Action Study; Archbishop Rummel, episcopal chairman, Legal Department; Archbishop Cushing, episcopal chairman, Youth Department; Archbishop Ryan, episcopal chairman, Education Department; Bishop Noll, episcopal chairman, Department of Lay Organizations, and Bishop Alter, episcopal chairman, Social Action Department.

The Right Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll and the Rev. Paul F. Tanner were again named general secretary and assistant general secretary of the N.C.W.C., respectively.

Membership on Episcopal Committees where changes occurred is as follows:

Re-elected to the American Board of Catholic Missions: Archbishops Stritch; John A. Floersh, of Louisville; Joseph E. Ritter, of Indianapolis; and Moses E. Kiley, of Milwaukee; and Bishops Noll; John J. Swint, of Wheeling; James E. Kearney, of Rochester; and William F. Murphy, of Saginaw.

Archbishop Mitty was elected to the Committee on the Propagation of the Faith, from which the Most Rev. Charles F. Buddy, Bishop of San Diego, retired. Other members of this committee are Archbishops Spellman, Cushing, Rummel, and Murray.

Most Rev. Matthew F. Brady, Bishop of Manchester, was elected to the Committee on the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, from which Archbishop McNicholas retired. Other members of this committee are: The Most Rev. Bishops Edwin V. O'Hara of Kansas City, Kearney of Rochester, Christian H. Winkelmann of Wichita, and Gerald P. O'Hara of Savannah-Atlanta.

The Most Rev. John George Bennett, Bishop of Lafayette in Indiana, was elected to the Bishops' Committee on the National Organization for Decent Literature, succeeding the Most Rev. Bernard J. Sheil, Auxiliary of Chicago, who retired. Other members of this committee are: Bishop Noll, chairman; Most Rev. Urban J. Vehr, Archbishop of Denver, Archbishop Ritter; Bishop Alter; and Most Rev. Edward F. Hoban, Bishop of Cleveland.

Archbishop Murray was elected to the Pontifical Committee for the North American College at Rome, succeeding Archbishop Stritch, who retired. Other members of this committee are: The Most Rev. Archbishops Michael J. Curley, of Baltimore and of Washington; Spellman; Cushing; Mooney; and John J. Cantwell, of Los Angeles; and the Most Rev. Ralph L. Hayes, Bishop of Davenport.

The Most Rev. William A. Scully, Coadjutor Bishop of Albany, was elected a member of the Bishops' Committee on Motion Pictures following acceptance of the resignation of Bishop Noll, who had been a member of the committee since its formation in November, 1933. Most Rev. Francis P. Keough, Archbishop of Providence, was re-elected chairman of the committee. Other members are Archbishop Cantwell; the Most Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart, Bishop of Ogdensburg; and the Most Rev. Joseph H. Albers, Bishop of Lansing.

A meeting of the Committee on Motion Pictures was held in connection with the general meeting of the Bishops, at which a report on the work of the Legion of Decency was given. At this meeting Monsignor John J. McClafferty was re-elected executive secretary of the Legion of Decency, and the Rev. Brendan Larnen, O.P., was again chosen assistant secretary.

Monsignor McClafferty reported that the Legion of Decency reviewed and classified 375 feature pictures between November, 1944, and November, 1945, and that of these 143 were classified A-1 (unobjectionable for general patronage); 189 were classified A-2 (unobjectionable for adults), and 43 were classified B (objectionable in part). These figures, it was stated, represent a percentage decrease in the number of A-1 pictures, a percentage increase in the number of A-2 pictures, and a very slight increase in the number of Class B pictures.

The Bishops' Committee set the date for the annual renewal of the Legion of Decency Pledge as December 9, the Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The Committee also recorded its appreciation of the cooperation with the work of the Legion given by the Motion Picture Department of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, the Catholic Press, and the sympathetic secular press.

Also meeting at the time of the Bishops' sessions, and making its report to the assembly, was the Episcopal Committee on the National Organization of Decent Literature.

At present, 133 magazines are being reviewed by the organization, said Bishop Noll, chairman of the Committee. Eighteen of these have been dropped from the N.O.D.L. list of disapproved magazines by reason of their conforming with the code, and the thirty-eight magazines had been added to the N.O.D.L. list of disapproved publications because of the violation of one or more points of the code. The cooperation of publishers with the aims of N.O.D.L. is still continuing, and increased interest in the work of the organization also was reported on the part of various diocesan and local groups. At present there are sixty-five reviewers cooperating with the Organization.

The Most Rev. Michael J. O'Doherty, Archbishop of Manila, addressed the Bishops' meeting on conditions in the Philippines. The Archbishops and Bishops adopted a resolution expressing their profound sympathy with the people of the Philippines for all they have endured, and promised their support to the Bishops, priests and laity of the islands.

The names of the Archbishops and Bishops who attended the sessions of the 1945 general meeting appear in the following paragraphs:

His Eminence Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

The Most Rev. Archbishops Edwin V. Byrne of Santa Fe, Richard J. Cushing of Boston, John

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

Resolution of the Bishops of the United States
Assembled in General Meeting, November 14, 1945

WE RECOGNIZE the imperative need of preparedness for the adequate defense of our country in all circumstances.

In determining what constitutes national defense in our present circumstances, our government, we feel, should explore the possibility of having military conscription abolished in all countries, and, to that end, might well consider how our control of economic assistance to other countries may be used to lend weight to our plea for such abolition.

If a wide extension of military training is found necessary for present adequate defense of our nation, we feel that such training should be in keeping with American traditions, and that, specifically:

1. Voluntary enlistments in the armed forces should be stimulated as much as possible, to provide our first line of defense;

2. Any period of enforced training should be integrated with normal school life; and,

3. The War and Navy Departments should work with recognized moral leadership to correct certain policies and attitudes which have wrought grave moral damage to great numbers of young people in the armed services during the past five years.

Glennon of St. Louis, Moses E. Kiley of Milaukee, Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio, John McNicholas, O.P., of Cincinnati, John J. Mitty San Francisco, Edward Mooney of Detroit, hn Gregory Murray of St. Paul, Michael J. Doherty of Manila, Henry P. Rohlman, Coadtor of Dubuque, Joseph Rummel of New Orans, James H. Ryan of Omaha, Francis J. Spellan of New York, Samuel A. Stritch of Chicago, rban J. Vehr of Denver, Thomas J. Walsh of ewark; and

The Most Rev. Bishops William L. Adrian of ashville, Joseph H. Albers of Lansing, Karl J. lter of Toledo, Henry Althoff of Belleville, obert J. Armstrong of Sacramento, Gerald T. rgan of Des Moines, Stanislaus V. Bona of Green y, John J. Boylan of Rockford, Matthew F. ady of Manchester, Charles F. Buddy of San iego, William O. Brady of Sioux Falls, Chrisher E. Byrne of Galveston, William J. Condon Great Falls, Mont.; Francis R. Cotton of wensboro, Ky.; James P. Davis of San Juan, uerto Rico;

Bartholomew J. Eustace of Camden, Laurence FitzSimons of Amarillo, Walter A. Foery of racuse, John Mark Gannon of Erie, Daniel J. rcke of Tucson, Richard O. Gerow of Natchez, omas K. Gorman of Reno, James A. Griffin of ringfield in Illinois, William A. Griffin of Trenn, Henry J. Grimmelsman of Evansville, Rich-d T. Guilfoyle of Altoona, Francis J. Haas of and Rapids, Ralph L. Hayes of Davenport, Edrd F. Hoban of Cleveland, Edward J. Hunkeler Grand Island, Duane G. Hunt of Salt Lake, seph P. Hurley of St. Augustine, Peter L. Ireton of Richmond, Jules B. Jeanmard of Lafayette, La.; James E. Kearney of Rochester, Edward J. Kelly of Boise, Francis P. Keough of Providence, Louis B. Kucera of Lincoln, Charles Hubert LeBlond of St. Joseph, Mo.; Joseph P. Lynch of Dallas;

Bryan J. McEntegart of Ogdensburg, James A. McFadden of Youngstown, Thomas H. McLaughlin of Paterson, Sidney M. Metzger of El Paso, Aloisius J. Muench of Fargo, William T. Mulloy of Covington, William F. Murphy of Saginaw, John K. Mussio of Steubenville, Ohio; John F. Noll of Fort Wayne; Henry J. O'Brien of Hartford; William P. O'Connor of Superior, Edwin V. O'Hara of Kansas City, Gerald P. O'Hara of Savannah-Atlanta, John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., of Buffalo;

Michael J. Ready of Columbus, Edward F. Ryan of Burlington, Vincent J. Ryan of Bismarck, Francis J. Schenk of Crookston, Joseph H. Schlarman of Peoria, Gerald Shaughnessy, S.M., of Seattle, James J. Sweeney of Honolulu, John J. Swint of Wheeling, Frank A. Thill of Salina, Kans.; Thomas J. Toolen of Mobile, Emmet M. Walsh of Charleston, Vincent S. Waters of Raleigh, Thomas A. Welch of Duluth, Charles D. White of Spokane, Joseph C. Willging of Pueblo, Colo.; Aloysius J. Willinger, C.SS.R., of Ponce, Puerto Rico; Christian H. Winkelmann of Wichita.

Bishops Peter W. Bartholome, Coadjutor of St. Cloud; James L. Connolly, Coadjutor of Fall River; Eugene J. McGuiness, Coadjutor of Oklahoma City and Tulsa; John P. Treacy, Coadjutor of La Crosse; William A. Scully, Coadjutor of Albany; William R. Arnold, Military Delegate; Thomas A. Boland, Auxiliary of Newark; Thomas

A. Burke, Auxiliary of Buffalo; Thomas A. Connolly, Auxiliary of San Francisco; Augustine Danglmayr, Auxiliary of Dallas; Albert L. Fletcher, Auxiliary of Little Rock; Raymond A. Kearney, Auxiliary of Brooklyn; Louis F. Kelleher, Auxiliary of Boston; Hugh L. Lamb, Auxiliary of Philadelphia; William T. McCarty, C.SS.R., Military Delegate; J. Francis A. McIntyre, Auxiliary of New York; John M. McNamara, Auxiliary of Baltimore and of Washington; William D. O'Brien, Auxiliary of Chicago; George J. Rehring, Auxiliary of Cincinnati; Ambrose Seynshyn, O.S.B.M., Auxiliary of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Diocese; Walter J. Fitzgerald, S.J., Vicar Apostolic of Alaska.

The sessions of the first day were presided over by Cardinal Dougherty and subsequent sessions by Archbishop Glennon.

The 1945 Meeting of the Bishops is now a matter of history but its deliberations, culminating in its public statement "Between War and Peace," have left much for thoughtful consideration.

N. C. W. C. REPORTS TO BISHOPS

IN accordance with their usual custom, the Bishops of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference submitted reports of the work of their respective departments for the fiscal year 1944-45 to the members of the Hierarchy assembled in annual general session at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., on November 14-16. Resumes of these reports are given, department by department, on this and following pages.

Included also are digests of the reports of the National Catholic Community Service, War Relief Services-N.C.W.C., and the Episcopal Committee on the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.

ACTIVITIES OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

—Archbishop Mooney, *Chairman*

THE Executive Department report observes that in the year just concluded doubtless some of the most momentous events in history have taken place. The prosecution of the most terrible of wars reached the maximum of intensity. The collapse of Germany and Japan ended the struggle and led to concentration on the manifold and staggering problems of peace both aboard and at home. The conferences of United Nations leaders at Yalta, Chapultepec, San Francisco, Potsdam and London are but a few of the major events which made the year fateful in the history, not only of our own country, but of the entire world.

In two important ways, the Church in the United States felt the impact of international developments: one, in the matter of relief and rehabilitation of devastated countries and their peoples, millions of whom are our brethren in the Faith: the other in the sense of responsibility for the establishment of a peace of justice and charity based on the principles laid down by our Holy Father, Pope Pius XII.

In the field of relief, the Bishops have continued through the special Laetare Sunday collection to make available large sums of money to the Holy Father for the maintenance and extension of His vast program of charity. At the same time, through War Relief Services-N.C.W.C., a world-wide program of relief is still being carried out by the Bishops of the United States working directly with indigenous Catholic welfare organizations in almost every country in which there is need and to which it is possible to bring assistance.

On matters directly relating to the bases of peace, two statements were issued during the year, one, in the name of the Bishops of the country immediately following the general meeting in November, 1944, the other in the name of the Administrative Board, N.C.W.C., in April, 1945. The former was entitled "On International Order"; the latter "On Organizing World Peace." Both received extensive press coverage here and abroad and were widely distributed in pamphlet form.

In addition, by invitation of the Secretary of State, both the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Catholic Association for International Peace were able to send consultants to the United States Delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco.

Among the variety and multiplicity of other matters in which our interest has been enlisted during the year and on which, in some instances, appropriate enquiry and representation have been made, the following are a few examples: repeated attacks of Moscow on the Vatican, the Catholic press in the United States, etc.; immigration and

ransportation of 40 Polish boys in India destined or seminary studies in the United States; the fate f the Church in Poland, Slovakia and Lithuania; lisplaced Lithuanians in France, Ukrainians in Germany, Croatians in Italy, Slovenes in Austria; he education program of the allies in Germany; eparations for the Church in the Philippines; al-eged interference with German Bishops' Meeting t Fulda; deportation of enemy aliens rounded up n Latin America and detained in the United States; the fate of Korean Catholics; international Catholic relief organization; disposal of surplus roperty abroad, especially where Communities f the United States have missions; alleged mis-reatment of prisoners of war in the United States; nd inter-American Catholic education organiza-ion.

The crescendo of the war effort at home was re-ponsible for anxious concern about numerous nd complex war-related problems. Among them night be mentioned the proposed manpower raft; the proposed nurses' draft, in which the tatus not only of women, but of nuns was in-olved; increasing shortages of critical materials ital to Catholic institutions, such as metals, wood, aper, cloth for liturgical needs and for religious esture; priorities for construction and for travel; .D.T. travel restrictions; emergency welfare rograms of many kinds; the effort to enact a niversal compulsory peacetime military service rogram; countless cases of appeals from errone-us classification of seminarians by local draft oards, etc.

At the same time, in spite of wartime condi-ions, or perhaps because of the experiences of artime and the patterns established to meet con-itions accentuated by the war, agitation for legis-ation on social welfare continued, grew in inten-ity and will probably not abate in the period of econversion to peacetime national life. Typical f this trend might be mentioned the unrelenting ffort to extend the coverage of Social Security nd to expand the services; the campaign for a ederal Department of Welfare with a post in the abinet; full employment and unemployment leg-slation; numerous proposals in the health and hos-ital field; plans for making the emergency school unch program an all-time program; and the fed-ral aid question—many of them pointing toward he permanent assumption of larger federal re-onsibility in various fields, and indicating the ecessity not only of our continuous and careful ttention, but of our having positive programs on sues that involve our interests.

In the field of education, there has been much ctivity. Indeed, not for years have so many and ch vital questions affecting our interests been much in the foreground and the issues so sharply efined.

Specifically, two Federal Aid to Education bills have been given consideration by the Congressional Committees, one excluding, the other including, provisions for assistance to non-public, non-profit schools.

Probably for the first time in the long history of efforts to enact Federal Aid legislation, the record shows that the proponents are so determined to exclude Catholic schools that they are willing to have the whole program defeated rather than to permit any aid to be given to other than public schools. The matter still engages our most careful and constant attention.

In November 1944, the Most Reverend Michael J. Ready, who had filled successively the posts of Assistant General Secretary and General Secretary, with great distinction and zeal over a period of thirteen years, was elevated to the dignity of the Episcopacy and named ordinary of the See of Columbus. He was succeeded as General Secretary by the Very Reverend Howard J. Carroll, who had been Assistant General Secretary since 1938. The Administrative Board named the Reverend Paul Tanner, previously Director of the Youth Department, as Assistant General Secretary. Father Tanner, in turn, was succeeded as Director of the Youth Department by the Reverend Charles E. Bermingham. The Reverend James Lawler, who for two years had given valuable service as Assistant to the General Secretary, was compelled for reasons of health to relinquish the post in June of this year.

Bureau of Immigration

The Bureau of Immigration in its report, pointed, in partial explanation of the constantly increasing demands made upon it, to the very rigid control exercised over all alien visitors during the war period; to the complicated procedure that had to be followed in the cases of those wishing to obtain American visas for legal residence; to the fact that entry to or departure from the country propounded special problems in regard to passports, military permits, visas, travel priorities and airplane or steamship reservations; and, as applying particularly to non-citizens, the additional necessity of exit and re-entry permits.

"Out of the crucible of war," reported the Bureau, "there has emerged a great need for placing Catholic relief workers, missionaries, administrative heads of religious orders and ordinary civilians into areas throughout the world," further stating that with the advent of peace there is certain to be a virtual avalanche of requests of this nature for guidance and assistance.

The Bureau also called attention to the fact that the termination of the war had resulted, as expected, in many and constantly increasing changes in regulations and procedures, requiring even more

than the usual close contact with the Departments of State and Justice, with the diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign countries, with officers of the American and the International Red Cross, the headquarters of U.N.R.R.A., War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. and the heads of other welfare and relief organizations.

Business Office

Distribution of publications through the N.C.W.C. Business Office for the year totalled 1,003,378, the first time annual circulation reached a figure of more than a million copies. As in previous years, Papal Encyclicals were among the most popular titles. A total of 23 Encyclicals by Popes Leo XIII, Pius X, Pius XI, and Pius XII were available.

Special emphasis was placed on literature on international relations, particularly the statements of Bishops of the United States *On International Order* and *On Organizing World Peace.* A total of 209,625 copies of the former statement were distributed in English and five foreign language translations. *The Bishops Speak Out on World Peace,* combining the two statements, attained a circulation of 457,832 copies.

The Business Office assisted the Family Life Bureau in distributing *The Family Faces Forward,* a volume presenting papers read at the National Catholic Conference on Family Life.

Printing and distribution of *Acta Apostolicae Sedis,* entrusted to N.C.W.C. for circulation in certain areas because of war conditions, also was conducted by the Business Office. Copies were distributed in 40 countries throughout the reported year.

REPORT OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

—Archbishop McNicholas, *Chairman*

DURING the year the attention of the Department of Education has been largely directed to various educational problems that are an aftermath of the war or are concerned with post-war plans for schools and colleges, said the Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, O.P., Archbishop of Cincinnati. Several of these involved legislative proposals about which Catholic school administrators were kept informed. Two of the leading subjects were the education of veterans and the disposal of surplus war property.

Many veterans have already enrolled in Catholic schools and colleges to secure the benefits of the veterans' law, popularly known as the "G.I. Bill of Rights." Frequent releases on the Surplus Property Law were intended to keep our schools fully informed as to the advantages that should eventually accrue to these institutions under the terms of this Act.

The revival of the issue of federal aid to education made this subject an important field of activity. The Department expressed opposition to the Thomas-Hill Bill, which would grant aid only to public elementary and secondary schools. Testimony of the Department was offered, however, in behalf of the Mead-Aiken Bill, supported by the American Federation of Labor, which would include aid in its provisions to the children of all schools, public and non-public.

Legislation dealing with assistance to higher education, school lunch programs, and dental care likewise received the attention of the Department.

Continued interest was given to the various steps that were taken in this country toward the formation of an International Office for Education. The Department participated in the many discussions that finally resulted in the London Conference on this subject.

The Department continued to cooperate with the Treasury Department in war bond and stamp sales in Catholic schools. A recent Treasury statement, cited in the report, showed more than sixty-five million dollars in sales in ninety-two dioceses during the 1944-45 school year.

School enrollment returns received from 103 dioceses in the 1944-45 statistical survey show a 3.8 per cent enrollment increase in elementary schools in three years. The significance of this report is that it indicates for the first time since 1930 an increase in Catholic elementary school enrollments. Enrollment forecasts were given for each of the other divisions of the Catholic school system.

Now in its fifth year of operation, the Inter-American Collaboration Section of the Department is engaged in the procurement of scholarships from Catholic colleges and universities for students from Latin America and Canada. For the year 1945-46, Catholic colleges and universities offered to these students 106 scholarships with a monetary value of $37,634. The total number of Latin American and Canadian students on scholarships in the colleges cooperating with this office is 167.

Conditions affecting the Teachers' Registration Section during the past year included a scarcity of teachers and higher salaries offered in other fields. Despite these factors a total of 145 positions were registered and 19 vacancies were filled.

The complete report gives a detailed account of

hese various activities and a list of the publica-ions of the Department issued during the year. These include programs issued for American Edu-ation Week, Pan American Day, a new edition of the *Directory of Catholic Colleges and Schools,* and a memorial pamphlet, dedicated to the late Right Rev. Msgr. George Johnson, entitled "An Apostle of Christian Education."

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF LEGAL DEPARTMENT

—Archbishop Rummel, *Chairman*

THE report of the Legal Department reflects the impact of prolonged war on the activities and interests of Catholic organizations. Prob-ems, which in peacetime do not exist or find their olution at the community or state level, fre-quently assume a federal character in a nation nobilized for defense. The Department has had laily opportunities to cooperate with and assist Catholic organizations in every part of the coun-ry.

The Department has cooperated with the State, War and Navy Departments in matters of interest n the foreign mission fields in the Far East and n the other American republics. A partial di-rectory was compiled of Catholic hospitals in China which might be available to the armed forces. Information was collected and made avail-able to the government concerned with the se-curity of missionaries who are citizens of the United States.

The Director of the Department served as a member of the Budget Committee of the National War Fund and on the Executive Committee of War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. The Assistant Di-rector has served on the Board of the National Catholic School of Social Service and as legal ad-visor to the National Catholic Community Serv-ce.

Another member of the Staff has represented a arge number of Catholic institutions before Fed-eral agencies.

The Department has continued to cooperate with the Catholic Hospital Association and the National Conference of Catholic Charities. As a result of that cooperation, executive committees of the two associations have met together in con-ference for the discussion of matters of common nterest.

The Department has cooperated with State Catholic Welfare Conferences and with diocesan at-orneys.

In the files of the Department there accumu-ates a store of useful information derived from many sources and including court decisions, briefs and other documents developed in the defense of Catholic liberties. This information has been made available to the Most Reverend Ordinaries and counsels on request and has been most useful. The Department has plans for a substantial ex-pansion of this service.

The Department has not had a staff adequate for the fullest cooperation with Catholic commit-tees interested in federal and state legislation. In this vast field there is need for more effective co-ordination.

Just as mobilization for war has contributed to national unity, demobilization and reconversion must be directed toward decentralization and the restoration and invigoration of local initiative which is essential in the federal system.

Prolonged subjection to federal controls has made people aware of the vast financial strength of the Federal Government and has emphasized the advantages and not the dangers of centraliza-tion. Programs, laudable in purpose, to be financed jointly by the State and Federal Govern-ments, are actively promoted and frequently by agencies of the Federal Government with the co-operation of national associations.

These programs extend to education, public as-sistance, health and charity. Usually they are based on a sharing of funds by the Federal and State governments, the joint fund to be under a plan adopted by the State but requiring the approval of a Federal authority. Usually the administra-tion of such a joint fund in some measure is sub-ject to Federal supervision. This system of Fed-eral-State administration inevitably develops a trend in the direction of complete federalization of the activity.

The joint fund, it is true, is the property of the State and its disbursement is subject to the law of the State. Practically all States have constitu-tional and statutory provisions prohibiting or re-stricting the payment of public funds to a "sec-tarian" organization or for a "sectarian" purpose. Under these provisions any religious organization or purpose generally is held to be "sectarian." In most jurisdictions payment for service is per-mitted, as distinct from direct payment or capital investment.

As yet, no satisfactory formula has been de-veloped for protecting the right of a religious or-ganization to share in the benefits of the federal grants in aid to the States.

Aid from the Federal to the State Governments is accepted as a desirable procedure. Through a

policy of equalization, this practice makes available substantial resources, not only to poor but to all States. As public funds for education, public assistance and charity increase, the support of voluntary agencies diminishes. The problem is one which calls for most careful consideration if democratic processes, even at the local level, are to be preserved.

—Bishop Alter, *Chairman*

WORK OF SOCIAL ACTION DEPARTMENT

DURING the fiscal year 1944-45 the Department of Social Action acted as consultant on international relations to the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women; cooperated in the work of the International Relations Commission of the National Federation of Catholic Students; assisted diocesan study groups which formed at the request of the Bishops' Committee on the Pope's Peace Points; and planned and directed the first annual institute on "The International Pattern" which was held at the National Catholic School of Social Service.

It also carried on widespread activities to acquaint the nation with the undertakings of the San Francisco Conference, Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and Bretton Woods Agreements.

Four pamphlets and six committee statements, dealing mainly with international peace, were issued by the Catholic Association for International Peace, an auxiliary of the Department, while a new edition of *Pope Pius XII and Peace, 1939-1944* was prepared by a Department member.

One Department member devoted full time to the popularization of the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant "Pattern for Peace." He was co-editor of an occasional bulletin *Pattern's Progress,* which was sent to the leading dignitaries of church and state, and also delivered lectures before civic groups and Catholic organizations on the problem of organizing the peace, in approximately fifty cities. He supplemented this work by writing a column on peace problems carried in about fifty Catholic newspapers.

Besides the normal work of the Department, three other kinds were done:

(1) A Seminar on the Spanish Speaking people of the Southwest, held in Denver through funds largely given by the United States Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, brought together priests, sisters, laymen and laywomen from the four archdioceses of the Southwest and West. Out of it grew a plan for a permanent organization of Catholic experts in this work.

(2) Intensive assistance to the Archbishops and Bishops of that area was given in working out a general program for the religious, social and economic welfare of the Spanish Speaking and the Department continues as consultant in the work.

(3) The Department negotiated with Catholic organizations throughout Latin America for a second Inter-American Seminar of Social Studies to be held in Havana, January 2-9, 1946, which will bring together representatives from the independent countries and possessions of the Americas to discuss plans of social action in their own countries and between countries.

Monsignor John A. Ryan, the late director of the Department, delivered the Benediction at President Roosevelt's inaugural and delivered one of the addresses on the Catholic Hour's memorial following the President's death.

The Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, another auxiliary of the Department, was limited this fiscal year to one regional meeting held in Burlington, whereas usually it holds six or seven. However, three other local and private discussion meetings were held for a limited number of persons in Washington, Brooklyn and Norfolk.

Drafts of a program of post-war reconstruction were drawn up and discussed with heads of employers' organizations, labor officials, government representatives, and persons learned in Catholic social teaching. The work was directed towards both war-time conditions and post-war employment and reconstruction. The general aims were maintenance of wartime protection and controls; emphasis on employer-labor-farmer-consumer partnership with government in the controls; and the continuance of partnership in the vocational group plan when the war would end.

The ninth Institute on Industry was held, in cooperation with the National Council of Catholic Women, with a special course given to representatives of the N.C.C.W. Social Action Committee.

Besides the work done with the Spanish Speaking groups, work was done with the Negro group by assistance being given to the Federated Colored Catholics in plans for its new work, attending meeting of the Interracial Council, National Council of Negro Women, and the Committee to Make Permanent the F.E.P.C., etc.

At the present time there are approximately sixty Catholic labor schools in operation and plans are being made to open additional projects in the fall. Several dioceses have coordinated their work in this field under a diocesan labor institute.

A monthly bulletin, *Social Action Notes for*

iests, was distributed to approximately 1,200 iests. The bulletin summarizes current events the field of Catholic social action, with special nphasis on Catholic labor education. In addi- on each issue contains a bibliography of current erature and a selection of pamphlets and re- ints.

The report noted favorable progress in the work the Family Life Bureau during the year, with the Family Life Conference at the Catholic University of America as its outstanding activity. A volume, *The Family Faces Forward*, containing the papers presented at the Conference, was added to the Bureau's literature during the year. The Director of the Bureau also prepared a textbook on the family, based on the encyclical on "Christian Marriage"—*Marriage and the Family*—for use in Catholic high school courses.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PRESS DEPARTMENT

—Archbishop Murray, *Chairman*

A BACKWARD glance over the last 12 months from the point of view of the Catholic Press in the United States, revealed a year eeming with activity, with striking advances ade in several directions, and with bold plans id for future expansion. The *N.C.W.C. News ervice,* it was seen, "had a powerful part" in the npressive and continuing advancement now to e observed in the field of the Catholic Press.

Nine new Catholic publications were inaugu- ated in the United States during the year, and the ispatches of the *News Service* were going to 32 ountries.

Geared to this "strong willingness to go ahead" anifested by the Catholic Press is a program out- ned for the *News Service,* the world-wide agency or the collection and dissemination of news that at the disposal of the Catholic Press. In general, embraces the extension, intensification and co- rdination of the network of correspondents on ne continents of Europe, Asia and America; for ne strengthening of news-gathering here at home; or the acceleration of transmission wherever pos- ble. Still further advance was planned in a di- ection in which considerable progress already has een made—that of expert analysis of the mean- g of news developments.

His Holiness Pope Pius XII, who himself "more han ever stood out as a world figure," sent the *Jews Service* a letter of laudation which was called the most important tribute in its history," it was eported. The Service received additional recog- ition in the course of the year, when Frank A. Hall, its director, was made a Knight Commander f the Order of St. Gregory the Great, along with ne directors of two other N.C.W.C. Depart- ents.

Many great news stories emanated from the atican in the course of the 12 months, and pro- uncements of the Holy Father created profound npressions around the world. The news stories nd the words of the Pontiff were made instantly ailable to the Catholic Press through the facili- es of the *N.C.W.C. News Service,* in one of the most dramatic years in the history of the world. It was noted that the year saw "fighting, more widespread and intense than the world had ever known," the cessation of hostilities, first in Europe and then in Asia, "the revelation of an epoch-making discovery with almost limitless possibilities for both ruin and advancement." "These," it was stated, "were at the basis of one of the most important news years in human history."

Through the *N.C.W.C. News Service,* readers of the Catholic Press had made available to them the most authoritative and detailed reports on the news events which centered on the Vatican, occupied close-up seats at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, on which a corps of correspondents and leading thinkers of a half-score of countries gave special coverage, traveled with the Allied forces as they plunged eastward to the defeat of Germany, stood close at hand for the capitulation of the Nazis and its after effects, followed events of Catholic interest as more and more of the Pacific area became liberated, followed through the eyes and ears of experts the emergence of France from the yoke of Nazi domination.

In addition to these, the Catholic Press mirrored for its readers in the last year hundreds and thousands of happenings in all parts of the world that had high news importance, dramatic impact and poignant human interest.

Far from the least important achievements of the Catholic Press reported for the year was the feat of making available first a series of Vatican documents which already are of enormous historical importance with relation to World War II and the period which immediately preceded it. The Catholic Press, it was pointed out, scored a clean "beat" in the handling of these documents, but they were of such dramatic news value that large secular papers in all parts of the country printed them afterwards.

Noticias Catolicas, the Spanish-language service issued by the N.C.W.C. Press Department, was

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Most Reverend Joseph Schrembs—1866-1945

VIGOR, enthusiasm, and ceaseless activity, keen, critical judgment, and selfless devotion, characterized Archbishop Joseph Schrembs, in the many years given him for active service—service to Church and country, locally and nationally.

In Archbishop Schrembs the National Catholic Welfare Conference has lost an old and loyal friend and worker, for His Excellency gave the best years of his life to the work of the N.C.W.C.

"The death of Archbishop Schrembs marks the passing of the last survivor among the members of the original Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference," said Archbishop Mooney, of Detroit, in a message of sympathy on the occasion of the death of Archbishop Schrembs. "I know that as Chairman of the Board today I voice the sentiments of its members when I pay sincere tribute to the valued contribution which Archbishop Schrembs made to the work of the Conference during a longer period of years than any other Bishop has ever served.

"A member of the Board from its establishment until failing health prompted his voluntary retirement in 1935, he was prodigal of time and effort in promoting the nationwide interests of the Church in the United States which the Conference serves.

"As Chairman of the Department of Lay Organizations during all these years he generously devoted the powers of a dynamic personality to the development of the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women. On one critical occasion, his vision, his faith and his courage were chiefly instrumental in saving for the Church in the United States the continued usefulness of the National Catholic Welfare Conference."

Archbishop Schrembs was born in Bavaria in 1866 and came to America at the age of eleven. He finished his classical studies at sixteen and taught for two years before entering the seminary. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1889, and was called to his episcopal labors, as auxiliary to Bishop Richter of Grand Rapids, in 1911. Here he served for only six months, when he was named the first Bishop of the new Diocese of Toledo.

After ten years of zealous, untiring service in the Toledo See, he became, in 1921, the Ordinary of the Diocese of Cleveland. Here His Excellency spent eighteen active years in the service of God. It was while in this post that Bishop Schrembs was honored by the Holy Father with the personal title of Archbishop even though administering only a diocese.

Through the greater part of these years in Toledo and Cleveland Archbishop Schrembs not only gave unstintingly of his strength and of his mind to diocesan needs and problems, but was a "public spirited citizen, who welcomed the opportunity of participating in civic affairs, especially when there was a moral issue at stake," and, at the same time, found it possible to plan and work most generously for the Church and country nationally.

When the United States entered the World War in 1917, the Archbishops and Bishops of the country set up the National Catholic War Council, and Bishop Schrembs was one of four Bishops who formed the Administrative Committee of this agency. This group formulated the famous "Bishops' Program of Social Reconstruction," a document which proposed a number of reforms, most of which have since become a part of the law of the country.

It was in the year 1919 that the Bishops of the United States established a permanent organization known as the National Catholic Welfare Council. Bishop Schrembs was chosen at once as a member of the Administrative Committee. To him was assigned the difficult task of organizing the National Councils of Catholic Men and Women, and he gave to them untiring labor, ready service, and inspiration.

But one outstanding test of his zeal still lay ahead of Archbishop Schrembs—a service which is well described in the following paragraphs from the funeral sermon of Archbishop McNicholas of Cincinnati:

"Unexpectedly, at the conclusion of the pontificate of Benedict XV, misunderstandings arose regarding the National Catholic Welfare Council. We all know the historical fact that his illustrious successor, Pope Pius XI, suppressed this Council or Conference of Bishops. History, in due time, will

disclose all the facts. I deem it proper, on this occasion,—in justice to the glorious Pontiff, Pius XI, who loved America with all his greatheartedness—to say that the new Pope acted on what he assumed was the conclusion of his predecessor. It was to be expected that a new, voluntary, constructive, and, may I say, providential conference of Bishops of the United States, should be misinterpreted in some quarters. It was feared that it might assume some of the functions of a canonical plenary council. It need not surprise us that there was a definite request for suppression by some American Bishops.

"Immediately, however, the general body of Bishops realized that there was some misunderstanding. It was decided that a Bishop should go to Rome and place the case before the Pope. The choice of the Delegate fell upon the Bishop of Cleveland. Comparatively few Bishops remain in the Hierarchy who read the statement which he presented to the Holy Father. Those of us who studied the case before it was presented, and who have heard Archbishop Schrembs recount, on many occasions, his labors in Rome, can realize, with grateful appreciation, his profound conviction of the necessity of united action on the part of the American Hierarchy. The departed Prelate knew the great advantage to Church and country that would be derived from conferences which would express the wisdom of considered deliberations of the Bishops in annual meetings.

"When the full account of Archbishop Schrembs' labors in Rome, in connection with the National Catholic Welfare Council, is published, it will add an enthralling chapter to the history of the Church in America. Archbishop Schrembs, by his painstaking labors, made it clear to the Holy See that the National Catholic Welfare Conference was, first of all, a voluntary association, a clearinghouse for all episcopal proposals, and a helpful agency; and secondly, that its recommendations imposed no legislative obligation on the Bishops. I am sure I express the mind of many Bishops and priests when I say that the services of Archbishop Schrembs on this occasion —his utter forgetfulness of self, his wholehearted dedication to the cause for which he pleaded, eloquently, patiently, and dramatically—are among the most notable ever rendered by any Bishop of our Hierarchy to the Church. He won the confidence of the late, illustrious Pontiff, Pius XI, who subsequently wrote to the American Bishops these sentences, which will be recounted in history as long as the Church of America endures. Writing explicitly to the Bishops, on the National Catholic Welfare Conference (the world 'Conference' had been substituted for that of 'Council'), the Pontiff said: 'This organization is not only useful, but also necessary for you. We, on our part, have no doubt that by uniting ever more closely the forces at your command, you will impart to the Christian life in your country a greater vigor, in the spirit of justice and charity, to the end that the reign among you of the Lord Christ, the Prince of true peace, may be supreme and abound in every blessing.'

"Pope Pius XII, in an Encyclical Letter to the Church of the United States, wrote :'Over a manifold activity of the laity, carried on in various localities according to the needs of the times, is placed the National Catholic Welfare Conference, an organization which supplies a ready and well-adapted instrument for your Episcopal ministry.

" 'The more important of these institutions We were able to view briefly during the month of October, 1936, when We journeyed across the ocean and had the joy of knowing personally you and the field of your activities. The memory of what We then admired with Our own eyes will always remain indelible and a source of joy in Our heart.'

"Again, the same Pontiff, addressing the Conference, said: 'We avail ourselves of the occasion afforded by the annual meeting of the Hierarchy of the United States, to offer to you, beloved sons and venerable brethren, our cordial salutations, and to assure you, once again, of our paternal and grateful acknowledgment of your abiding and devoted interest in all the undertakings of the Holy See, an interest which has always been commensurate with the difficulties and needs of the times.'

"Archbishop Schrembs was consoled to have the cause for which he so earnestly and heroically pleaded, not only vindicated, but wholeheartedly approved by two Supreme Pontiffs."

When death came to Archbishop Schrembs, he was in his eightieth year, having served thirty-five years in the episcopacy and fifty-six as a priest, the last six in ill health which necessitated the laying aside of his active life. He had served as professor, pastor, vicar general, Auxiliary Bishop, and Bishop. He was an orator who loved to preach the word of God. He had a special ability in languages that made it possible for him to comprehend the needs and problems of the foreign born. He was a real administrator and builder. His life was spent in unlimited service to the entire Church in America. May he rest in peace.

Month by Month

Holy Father Blesses Campaign for Foodstuffs for War-Stricken Peoples

Through diocesan campaigns, inaugurated at the request of War Relief Services-N.C.W.C., the Catholics of the United States are gathering foodstuffs for shipment to the war-stricken people of Europe and the Far East. His Holiness Pope Pius XII says it is "with heartfelt paternal gratitude" that he has learned of the campaign which War Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference will conduct from December 9 to 16, to collect 20,000,000 cans of food for the war-stricken people of the world.

His Holiness says the "piteous appeals" for help that have come to him "from every corner of the earth" have made him know "only too well the depths and the extent of the desolation caused by the war throughout the world." Therefore, the Holy Father adds, it is "with deep consolation and with a heart overflowing with affection" that he bestows the Apostolic Benediction "on this latest evidence of the zeal and charity of Our beloved children in the United States."

The Most Rev. Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit and chairman of the Board of Trustees of War Relief Services, in announcing the campaign, said:

"It is a well-established fact that millions of people in the liberated countries of Europe, the Philippines, and the Far East, now face a winter more serious in total aspect than they have ever been called upon to face before.

"There are hundreds of thousands of families who will spend the winter with no shelter over their heads, or, at best, under the most primitive conditions. Children will be the chief sufferers, but every effort must be made in the true spirit of charity to alleviate, as far as possible, the distress of all. The foodstuffs collected through the campaign will be contributed not to one country or to one people. They will be shared by all the hungry and helpless to whom we can deliver."

Already more than 100 archdioceses and dioceses throughout the United States have rallied to the invitation of Archbishop Mooney. Reports already arriving at headquarters indicate "an unusual interest" in this campaign on the part of the various dioceses and of the priest-directors who have been appointed in each instance to supervise the collection and shipment of the canned food.

War Relief Services-N.C.W.C., which has been actively engaged in emergency war relief in 41 countries since 1943, is mobilizing thousands of volunteer forces at home and abroad to complete this task in the shortest possible time.

Rev. R. A. McGowan Becomes Director, N.C.W.C. Department of Social Action

The appointment of the Rev. R. A. McGowan as director of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, to succeed the late Monsignor John A. Ryan, has been announced by the Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo and chairman of the Department.

Father McGowan served on the staff of the National Catholic War Council in 1919 and later was assistant director of the N.C.W.C. Department of Social Action; he now becomes the second director in its history.

A native of Brookfield, Mo., Father McGowan made his studies at St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kans.; St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester; the North American College in Rome and the Catholic University of America. He was ordained in 1915 and served as a Chaplain in World War I.

He is one of the founders of two national organizations which have grown out of the Social Action Department—the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, established in 1922, of which he is secretary-treasurer; and the Catholic Association for International Peace, founded in 1927, of which he is executive secretary. Father McGowan was active in organizing the first Inter-American Seminar on Social Studies held in 1942 which brought together in Washington leading Catholic scholars of nine Latin American countries, Canada and the United States. At the present time he is helping to organize the Inter-American Catholic Seminar of Social Studies which is to be held in Havana, Cuba, early in 1946, under the sponsorship of the Social Action Department of the N.C.W.C. and Catholic Action of Cuba. It will bring together representatives of some fourteen Latin American countries, Canada and the United States plus observers from some of the European countries.

He was one of a committee of eight named by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1943 to advise the Chief Executive on changes in the organic law of Puerto Rico.

In addition to "The Yardstick," a weekly column of comment on economic problems, widely used in the Catholic Press, Father McGowan is the author of *Towards Social Justice; Europe and the United States; The Church and Social Reconstruction in Puerto Rico* and other booklets on economic and international subjects.

Congratulations and good wishes, Father McGowan.

Bishop Pinten Dies After 55 Years in Religious Life

The Most Rev. Joseph Gabriel Pinten, Titular Bishop of Sela, died on November 6 in St. Mary's Hospital, Marquette, Wis. He had governed two Sees in his fifty-five years in the religious life, and retired from active duty on the golden jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood.

Bishop Pinten was a native of Rockland, Mich., and began his priestly studies at St. Francis (Wis.) Seminary, completing his studies in Rome. He was ordained there on November 1, 1890. Upon his return he filled various parochial assignments in the Marquette Diocese, and was later named pastor of the Cathedral and chancellor. In 1912, Pope Pius

CATHOLIC ACTION—Monthly Publication of

"We have grouped together, under the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the various agencies by which the cause of religion is furthered. Each of these, continuing its own special work in its chosen field, will now derive additional support through general cooperation."
—From the 1919 Pastoral Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the U. S.

N. C. W. C. ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

Most Rev. Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago, chairman of the Administrative Board and episcopal chairman of the Executive Department; Most Rev. John Gregory Murray, Archbishop of St. Paul, vice chairman of the Administrative Board and episcopal chairman of the Press Department; Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, secretary of the Administrative Board; Most Rev. John Mark Gannon, Bishop of Erie, treasurer of the Administrative Board; Most Rev. Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans, episcopal chairman of the Legal Department; Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, episcopal chairman of the Department of Catholic Action Study; Most Rev. James H. Ryan, Archbishop of Omaha, episcopal chairman of the Department of Education; Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of

h the N. C. W. C.

named him a Domestic Prelate and he became Vicar Gen-
l of the diocese.

He was appointed the third Bishop of Superior in 1921 and
s consecrated on May 3, 1922. He governed this diocese
til 1926, when he became the fourth Bishop of Grand
pids. Bishop Pinten was noted for his learning, piety and
ministrative ability. Speaking at his funeral, Most Rev.
ancis J. Haas, Bishop of Grand Rapids, remarked upon
other characteristic—his understanding of the "great mys-
y of the poor—that Jesus Christ is in each of them."
He never failed to help a needy person or family," said
hop Haas.

May his soul rest in peace.

cial Action Department, N.C.W.C.
proves Wages-Hours and Full Employment Legislation

The Department of Social Action, N.C.W.C., has, during
e past month, presented statements to both Senate and
use Committees on Labor in favor of the Wages-Hours
nendment, recommending the proposed legislation as a step
ward the goal of a family living wage, but, at the same
ne, pointing out its weaknesses. While inadequate as a
olution" of the problem of providing a family living wage,
e amendment is good, says the Social Action Department,
cause it moves toward that goal.

The statement also recalls that according to the Bishops'
ogram of Social Reconstruction, formulated 27 years ago,
nployes have a right to a living wage before an employer
the moral right to take interest on his investment," and
at the Bishops asked for family living wage laws that
uld begin with requiring only enough for present normal
intenance but would gradually require enough for protec-
n during sickness, accidents, invalidity and old age. "The
endment is a step toward those standards," the statement
s.

Commenting on the Full Employment Bill, the Depart-
ment states that while not in favor of the bill as a "cure-all" nor "of its major emphasis upon governmental action as a remedy for unorganized private failure," it recommends passage of the bill "with the expectation that it will be amended later or supplemented to meet the full needs."

IONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE

ton, episcopal chairman of the Youth Department; Most Rev.
IN F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne, episcopal chairman of
Department of Lay Organizations; and Most Rev. Karl J.
ER, Bishop of Toledo, episcopal chairman of the Department
Social Action.

Right Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll, S.T.D.
General Secretary

Rev. Paul F. Tanner
Assistant General Secretary

Rev. Paul F. Tanner
Editor

Edith H. Jarboe
Assistant Editor

Opinions expressed in articles published in this magazine are to be regarded as those of the respective contributors. They do not necessarily carry with them the formal approval of the Administrative Board, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Monsignor Lawrence Shehan Named Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore and Washington

Word has just come of the naming by the Holy Father of Rt. Rev. Msgr. Lawrence J. Shehan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., to be Titular Bishop of Lydda and Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore and of Washington. His consecration will take place in St. Patrick's on December 12, with the Apostolic Delegate, Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, as consecrator and Most Rev. Peter L. Ireton, Bishop of Richmond, and Most Rev. John M. McNamara, Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore and of Washington, as co-consecrators.

Although born in Baltimore, in 1898, Bishop-elect Shehan has been stationed in St. Patrick's continuously since he was ordained in 1922. He was assistant pastor from 1923 to 1941, and pastor since 1941; and has been outstanding in the civic life of the National Capital for many years.

After attending St. Charles College, Catonsville, Md., from 1911 to 1917, and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, from 1917 to 1920, Bishop-elect Shehan made studies at the North American College in Rome from 1920 to 1923, taking the degree Doctor of Sacred Theology from the University of Propaganda Fide in 1922. He was ordained to the priesthood in Rome.

The Bishop-elect has held several offices in the diocesan curia, having been named Notarius in 1934, Vice Officialis in 1938, Officialis in 1945, Assistant Director of Catholic Charities in 1929, and Director of Catholic Charities in 1936.

To our esteemed neighbor, the prayers and best wishes from all at 1312.

C.C.I.P. Meetings Held in Portland and Spokane

The Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems has just completed two successful conferences on the West Coast—Portland and Spokane—under the able direction of Miss Linna E. Bresette, field secretary of the Conference, who has directed most of the meetings held by the Conference since its inception.

Both the program in Portland, sponsored by the Most Rev. Edward D. Howard, Bishop of Portland, and the program in Spokane, sponsored by the Most Rev. Charles D. White, Bishop of Spokane, were directed toward postwar employment and reconstruction.

Management, Labor, Government, and Catholic Social Teaching were represented at the two-day meetings. The Portland meeting devoted a special session to economic opportunities for the Negro, and there were special sessions on women workers at both Portland and Spokane.

The next Industrial Conference will meet in January. During the coming year it is planned to hold the usual six or seven meetings; last year traffic controls limited the number of meetings.

Brochure on Work of War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. Made Available

War Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference has issued a 12-page illustrated brochure entitled "A Story of War Relief Around the World," presenting the various charitable activities carried on by the organization for the war-stricken and needy in 41 countries throughout the world.

N.C.W.C. REPORTS TO BISHOPS

(*Continued from page 13*)

reported to be "a force in Latin America," and to be making "notable progress" in a difficult field. It was announced that Jaime Fonseca Mora has been named head of this service, to succeed Carlos A. Siri, its first editor, who resigned to enter the diplomatic service of his country, El Salvador.

ACTIVITIES OF LAY ORGANIZATIONS DEPARTMENT

—Bishop Noll, *Chairman*

THE following reports of the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, the two federating agencies which form the Lay Organization Department, N.C.W.C., are briefs of the report of Bishop Noll to the General Meeting of the Bishops.

National Council Catholic Men

The efforts of the Board of Directors of the National Council of Catholic Men to make N.C.C.M. a truly democratic and representative council, culminated during this year. Beginning in 1942, under the selfless and inspired leadership of President Wilbert J. O'Neill, of Cleveland, the Board of Directors began the tedious job of amending the corporate charter, devising new by-laws, and making all other arrangements to this end.

At an historic meeting on April 7-8, 1945, the old Board voluntarily withdrew and turned the affairs of the Council over to the duly accredited representatives of 22 diocesan and four national organizations of laymen, with the expressed hope that the number of affiliated organizations, diocesan and national, would grow from year to year, thus increasing the number of members of the Council.

Mr. O'Neill voluntarily stood aside from candidacy for the office of President, but the enthusiastic new members were insistent that he accept some office and finally prevailed upon him to become General Counsel. John W. Babcock of the Archdiocese of Detroit was elected president; Paul D. Williams of the Diocese of Richmond, vice president; Thomas E. Sly of the Diocese of Belleville, secretary; and William H. Collins, of the Archdiocese of Washington, treasurer.

Much of the time during this reported year was spent on this reorganization program. In addition to carrying on its radio and apologetical activities, and its efforts on behalf of clean literature, however, N.C.C.M. also conducted a nationwide campaign to familiarize Catholic laymen with the Bishops' Statement on International Order, urging them to express their views on this matter to the United States Delegation at the San Francisco U.N.O. conference. Many of the desired objectives were realized, but whether this was in some measure *propter hoc* or altogether *post hoc* is anybody's guess.

At the close of the reported year the Catholic Hour was being carried by 98 stations in mainland United States and Hawaii. Audience mail received during the period came to 101,411 pieces. The number of copies of Catholic Hour talks distributed was 375,100. Lay speakers, guest choirs, and dramatizations were again employed to good effect. The National Federation of Pen Women awarded a Certificate of Merit to the Catholic Hour. The series of Catholic Hour dramatizations entitled "Salute to Valor," written by Rev. Timothy Mulvey, O.M.I., won first honors in the religious class at the Institute for Education by Radio sponsored by Ohio State University.

The Hour of Faith was being carried by 37 stations at the close of the year. Audience mail received came to 4,611 pieces, and copies of talks distributed totalled 122,000.

During the year N.C.C.M.'s Narberth Information Articles were published weekly, in free space, by 199 secular newspapers, having a combined circulation of over a million. The articles were also distributed direct-by-mail, in pamphlet form, by a number of N.C.C.M. affiliates.

N.C.C.M. continued to assist the National Organization for Decent Literature by centralizing the reviewing, examining proof sheets, etc. Eighteen magazines "cleaned up" or suspended, and were dropped from the N.O.D.L. list. Twenty-eight new titles were added to the list.

National Council Catholic Women

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the National Council of Catholic Women affords an opportunity to compare the strength of organization, the scope of action, and the sphere of moral influence of the Catholic women in the United States today, and a quarter of a century ago.

Today, N.C.C.W. counts a total organization strength of 73 diocesan councils, 19 national organizations, and seven state organizations, comprising 4,300 local societies. During the past year, diocesan councils have been organized on the parish council plan in the Archdiocese of San Antonio and the Dioceses of Burlington, Evansville, Lafayette, and Paterson. The National Council

has also been considerably strengthened by the affiliation of the 24 Mt. Carmel Guilds of the Archdiocese of Newark, and the 116 Catholic Parent-Teacher Associations in the Diocese of Trenton. Its 22nd national convention, held in Toledo, October, 1944, had the largest attendance of any N.C.C.W. convention.

The influence of this united strength has been brought to bear particularly upon the fields of International Relations, Social Action, and War Relief. Study clubs, public forums, radio addresses and lectures on the Papal Peace Program were sponsored by N.C.C.W. and participated in by women's groups throughout the country. The Council distributed 140,000 pieces of literature to acquaint the Catholic women of the nation with the need for studying the proposed world organization in the light of the Papal Peace Program, and for stimulating public discussion of these topics. The Council was represented at all major meetings of secular groups considering the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals.

Literature and program suggestions were supplied by N.C.C.W. to prepare leaders of Catholic women's organizations for intelligent activity in the field of social action. The annual Institute on Industry, designed as a model institute for women workers and leaders, added a special section for Chairmen of Social Action Committees of diocesan councils and affiliated societies to meet the need for special training of volunteer leaders in the social action field and to stimulate the sponsoring of similar institutes under Council auspices in the various dioceses. Work in behalf of better race relations occupied an important place on the agenda of N.C.C.W. during the year. The Council took part in a general conference on the problems of the Negro, Indian, Japanese and the Spanish-speaking people in the United States, and made available to all diocesan councils a report of the proceedings.

The National Catholic School of Social Service, sponsored by the National Council of Catholic Women, completed its 24th year of service with the largest graduating class in its history. The School's enrollment included 176 students from 29 dioceses, two students each from Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, and Panama, and one each from the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and China. The War Savings Stamp Campaign, for the benefit of the N.C.S.S.S., inaugurated in July, 1943, has totaled to date $152,151.50.

N.C.C.W. cooperated in the Clothing Campaign for Italy, the United National Clothing Campaign, and the clothing project of War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. and the Philippine War Relief of the U.S., Inc. A joint appeal of War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. and the National Council of Catholic Women to conduct a sewing project to furnish clothing for children and Sisters in the war-devastated countries of Europe, China, and the Philippines was launched in July.

WORK OF YOUTH DEPARTMENT

—Archbishop Ryan, *Chairman*

THE youngest Department of the Conference will soon complete its fifth year of service to the Church in America. Created to meet the increasing interest and development in the field of youth work, it has passed through a period of growth and solidification. The Department has had to relate itself to the numerous and well-designed interests of our youth. Further, it has had to make itself known and felt as an instrument of the hierarchy in the councils of governmental and non-Catholic national agencies, already far advanced in attempting to meet the needs of American youth. This task of internal and external coordination has taxed the resources of this newest Department of the Conference.

Every diocese does not yet have a Diocesan Youth Director. In these cases it is usual for the Diocesan Director of Sodalities, the Diocesan Director of Holy Name groups, or the Diocesan Scouting Chaplain to serve as the liaison between the Diocese and the Youth Department. Once again because of travel restrictions the national meeting of the Diocesan Youth Directors was postponed. However, the monthly *Bulletin* served as a medium of exchange between this Department and the Diocesan Youth Directors. It has been noted that increasing attention is being focused on leadership training throughout the country, both among adult leaders and youth themselves.

Publication this year was limited to a pamphlet entitled, "A Selected Reading List of Vocational Books and Pamphlets," compiled by Sr. St. Magdalen, S.P., librarian of the Immaculata Junior College, Washington, D. C. This pamphlet was reproduced as a service to youth leaders in their responsibility for promoting religious vocations.

The National Catholic Youth Council is intended to be the federating machinery for all existing approved Catholic youth groups in the United States. During the past several years there has been an increasing number of Diocesan Youth Councils established to serve as federating agencies of the approved Catholic youth groups within the confines of the dioceses. While the war has

retarded this development, it is hoped that the number and strength of these diocesan units of the National Catholic Youth Council will be forwarded at the coming of peace.

The College and University Section of the National Catholic Youth Council—the National Federation of Catholic College Students, and the Newman Club Federation: The former, a federation to coordinate and unify the student bodies of the Catholic colleges and universities of America, is a framework within which Catholic Action can be instituted on the college student level. The activities are carried on through regional divisions, of which there are now 12, covering areas from New Hampshire to California. One hundred three Catholic colleges or universities are now affiliated with the N.F.C.C.S., representing more than 50 per cent of the total number of Catholic colleges.

The Newman Club Federation is composed of representatives of Catholic student clubs connected with State and non-Catholic colleges and universities. At the present time the majority of the Newman Club projects sponsored under diocesan supervision are members of the Federation. Five new affiliations have been received during the past year bringing the total to 173. The Federation operates through national officers and regional units called provinces. Six of these provinces held meetings or conventions.

Representation and Coordination: Fulfilling one of its primary purposes, the Youth Department was called upon to represent Catholic interests on various committees and councils concerned with youth on the national level. The Department was asked to join or was consulted by approximately 35 national committees or councils during the past year. The more important of these included: National Education Recreation Council, National Boys and Girls Week Committee, and the Committee on Youth Problems of the American Council on Education. Governmental action connected with the Child Labor question and that of Compulsory Military Training were closely followed and reports compiled on each.

* * *

For the resume of the report of the Episcopal Committee on the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine see page 28.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC COMMUNITY SERVICE REPORT

TWELVE months of the Church's service to our armed forces and war production workers were depicted in more detailed analysis than in any previous summary, when the Fifth Annual Report of the National Catholic Community Service, member agency of the U.S.O., was recently presented by His Excellency, the Most Reverend Edward Mooney, president of the Board of Trustees to the general meeting of the Bishops of the United States. Significant charts and graphs, supplementing the text, completed an over-all picture of the widely spread activities and successful results. Of special import was the chart indicating total operations of the six U.S.O. agencies for the year starting July 1, 1944, and ending June 30, 1945, which showed a comparison extremely favorable to N.C.C.S.

While all agencies faced reductions in operations during this period, due to the gradual slowing up of the war effort, N.C.C.S. lost only 64 clubs out of a total of 470. The report does not cover the period since V-J Day, during which reductions have moved at a faster pace.

During the year under review, N.C.C.S. showed a remarkable flexibility in remaining keyed to successive changes in the war tempo, and in rapid adjustment to more specialized program as the needs of returning servicemen and women, the wounded, and those disabled, mentally and physically, presented themselves with their concomitant problems of transition from military to civilian life. Allied problems connected with the vast army of workers in war plants, many of which ceased production during this period, were ably handled by the Women's Division of N.C.C.S., the migrant workers receiving assistance either in returning to their original homes or in finding new employment and more adequate housing in the town in which they had worked.

The report's introduction gives a brief outline of over-all U.S.O., including administration, overseas operations, camp shows, mobile and maneuvers services, and the National War Fund; and does not neglect to cover N.C.C.S. personnel as released to U.S.O. for overseas service, who now hold important posts in far corners of the globe.

A statement on the future of U.S.O. emphasizes the importance of continuing service as long as training camps, separation centers, military hospitals, etc., shall continue to operate and while large numbers remain in uniform.

The larger section of the report is devoted exclusively to N.C.C.S. and its continuance in immediate service to returnees, in work adjacent to military hospitals and near established military concentrations. N.C.C.S. has functioned through an executive committee and through departments dealing with administration, supervision, program, program material, religious program, religious materials, personnel, public relations, research and

statistics, volunteer service, training, campus program, Negro services, and auxiliary chaplains.

Accompanying charts in this section reveal a splendid record of disbursements for program material covering religious, recreational, and educational activities. An interesting chart on volunteers in N.C.C.S. operations reveals a monthly total of 154,000 volunteers, and an average of 1,164,000 hours of service per month. During the period under review, the greatest number of volunteers were registered as Junior Hostesses. Less than one-half of this number were Senior Hosts and Hostesses. A final chart depicts, month by month, the growth and reduction of N.C.C.S. Clubs, showing the high peak reached in July of 1944, with 492 U.S.O. operations.

During the past year of service, N.C.C.S. showed a marked gain in organizational structure. A deepening and strengthening of various departments, and a closer coordination of the field and national headquarters united with greater effectiveness the wide network of service which in more than four years had spread from coast to coast.

Material gathered by the department of research and statistics will form the basis for an authentic history of this service of the Church in the world's greatest war. Part of that history will be the effort made for our Negro servicemen and women, which continued in the period under review to receive careful attention. During 1945, N.C.C.S. conducted 56 Negro operations and employed the services of 93 trained Negro leaders.

A record of N.C.C.S. independent operations, financed by the Bishops' War and Emergency Relief Committee, here and abroad, is particularly interesting. Service clubs have been operating successfully in Rome, Naples, Florence, Heliopolis (near Cairo), Milan and Paris. More recently, the work has extended into Manila.

During the year, N.C.C.S. worked in close cooperation with auxiliary chaplains throughout the country.

At the start of a new era, N.C.C.S. stands geared and ready to carry on with the same effectiveness, and to meet the immediate post-war problems of those whom it was designed to serve.

HIGHLIGHTS of WAR RELIEF SERVICES–N. C. W. C.

SINCE the beginning of operations on August 1, 1943, a contribution in the value of $42,728,542 has been made to war sufferers in 42 countries.

A large part of this contribution is made up of 43,077,000 pounds of clothing and foodstuffs having a money value of approximately $35,000,000, collected through the Catholic churches of the United States.

An average of one ship every 10 days has left the United States since 1943 for the areas of need.

Among the supplies, the quantity of milk, both powdered and fluid, shipped abroad by War Relief Services was sufficient to provide 1,340,025 children with an eight ounce glass daily for one month. There was enough cod liver oil to provide 102,000 infants with the necessary minimum requirements of Vitamins A and D each day for six months.

Six million nine hundred eight thousand articles of clothing and bedding and 356,535 pairs of shoes, together with materials sufficient for the repair of 120,000 pairs of shoes were shipped.

Surgical instruments and accessories sufficient to equip 256 operating rooms and 146 chairs were shipped. Material sufficient to stock 3,675 community first-aid stations were also shipped. An amount of soap equivalent to 2,535,626 cakes of the household size were shipped.

Transportation equipment from a motor cycle to truck trailers shipped is sufficient to keep more than 200 tons of relief materials on the move at one time.

Over 10,000,000 educational, occupational, recreational, and religious articles have been sent to American, Italian, German and Japanese prisoners of war.

The administrative cost during the past fiscal period was less than 2 per cent. War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. is a participating service of the National War Fund.

Large relief programs are being operated in Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, the Philippines, China, Poland, for the Poles outside of Poland and displaced persons in Germany and Austria.

Special programs are financed for refugees in the United States, a welfare program for children, and the aged and infirm in England, a program for relief of students in Switzerland, and a rehabilitation program for 1,470 Polish refugees in Mexico.

Five projects were concluded during the past year, civilian relief programs in North Africa and Malta, civilian relief for Italians in Egypt, and large programs for refugees in Portugal and Spain.

By using indigenous agencies of charity, War Relief Services has kept its administration staff at home and abroad to a minimum of 68 persons, and at least 22,000 volunteers are engaged in the work, principally abroad.

Seven gifts-in-kind campaigns were conducted

(*Turn to page* 31)

REBUILDING FOR CHRIST

N.C.W.C. Forum Series
1945–1946

ARTICLE IV: THE PARISH BUILDS FOR PEACE

This new series of articles on Catholic Action and social problems and activities, offered by the N.C.W.C. Study Club Committee, has been prepared for general use, but with lay leaders especially in mind.

Use these articles:

For your own information
As texts for discussion clubs, forums, round tables, radio talks
As aids for organization programs
For informal discussion at home and abroad

Use the questions at the end as guides for reading and discussion

I.

GRANVILLE is an average small town in the Middle West. It has had no war industries, but has maintained steadily its principal business of supplying the needs of, and serving as a trading center for, the surrounding farm areas. Of its 3,500 inhabitants, perhaps 1,000 are Catholics. There are a few wealthy persons in town, but most of the families have little if anything to spare after they pay for a decent moderate way of living and educating their children. Practically all of Granville's boys and some of its girls served in the War, and too many of them will never come back. Geographically the town is rather remote from the scene of international action, but the citizens feel themselves tied, in a physical sense, to the wide-wide world by the vital, or fatal, experiences of their loved ones on foreign soil, and by the foreign markets to which some of their products are destined. They don't want another war and some of them are determined to do something about it. Almost every family in Granville takes the local weekly paper, and the Catholic families receive the diocesan weekly. Of the latter, many subscribe to a daily Bigtown paper, and Catholic and secular weeklies. They try to keep informed about what goes on.

The Catholic Church, St. Michael's, has for its women members an altar society, a sodality, a mothers' club, and a Ladies of Charity unit. All these societies are coordinated into a parish council of the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women. Under the Parish Council, several study clubs have been formed. The one on International Relations has had a varying membership of housewives, teachers, clerks and stenographers. It had rather a hard time getting started five years ago, when, after a Diocesan Council meeting, the study of Pope Pius XI's peace messages was adopted as its basic program. However, determination and persistency were rewarded, and the members now can hardly wait to tackle an international problem with the yardstick of the papal statements. They spent a lot of time on the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the San Francisco Conference, and last spring they wrote their conclusions on that important matter of world organization to their Congressman, Senators, and the State Department.

The current chairman of the Club, Mrs. Roland, has offered all the organizations in town an opportunity to hear, in an informal way, just what the study club members have been discussing for five years. So far, the Lions Club, the Firemen's Auxiliary, the grange, the local college women's club, and the Public School Parent-Teacher Association have had the pleasure of hearing short simple talks on Catholic teaching on world problems. One of the members always sees that the pamphlet rack in Church has a supply of Catholic peace pamphlets and that the local paper gets an account of their meetings.

A similar group among the Council of Catholic Men sometimes meets with the women's clubs. They, with the women's clubs, are able to come to informed decisions about international affairs and their own personal responsibility for them, which they can act on as citizens. For instance, last week they discussed the starvation resulting from war conditions in Europe and Asia. They looked at their full granaries and stock yards, read

vhat the President said about the full national upply and the reports of authorities on existing nd prospective starvation, and came to the conlusions that in justice and charity the United tates had an obligation to help feed these victims. As individuals they wrote to their Congressman nd told him so.

The Study Club has just finished reading the adress of the Holy Father on Woman's Duties*, nd they believed they had made a good start in ontributing to the two-point program on "the reparation and formation of woman for social nd political life" and "the practical activation of voman's social and political life" as far as "the vote or peace" is concerned. But they know their vork is just beginning.

II

THE ladies of St. Michael's Study Club in the small town of Granville have grasped the fact that they are among the most powerful nd important people in the world. They are Catholics, inheritors of the fullness of Christian rinciples by which alone the world can be saved. They are citizens of the most powerful and influntial country in the world—and they have a oice in their country's policy. The lead the Jnited States takes in the solution of world probms is literally a matter of life or death. The rux of these problems is now the atomic bomb nd international organization. Probably the riefest statement available of the main issues imediately involved is contained in a release of the ost-War World Committee of the Catholic Asociation for International Peace, which follows:

"The use of the atomic bomb for war and of omic energy for industrial purposes in peace has hrust nations and the world into a new period of istory. The period can be worse or better acording as men and nations intend to act. The artling revolution in possibilities, as yet unrealed, requires revolutions in men's minds, wills, and stitutions.

"First and most important among these is a revlution in morals and in spirit. The practice for enturies in the social, political, and economic life f nations, and in the relations among nations, as been based on a thinly veiled contempt for the eneral welfare and a distortion or outright denial f religious principles. The world has been swept ong on a current of what Pius XII recently called gnosticism in morals and religion' in national nd international life. A strong counter-current as been flowing now for many years. It is imerative that this counter-current become domiant. Otherwise, the two world wars and the orldwide depression of the thirties will be as mere pin-pricks compared with the abysmal desolation of the future.

"However, institutions are necessary to help enforce morality and strengthen motives in these matters, even as the institution of the family is necessary to enforce morality and strengthen motives in family life.

"As to international institutions one thing seems clear. It is that the San Francisco Charter, inadequate and imperfect when written, must be drastically and quickly amended and put to work now that the secret of atomic energy has been unleashed. We suggest these four imperatives:

"(1) Elimination of the 'Veto Power,' now lodged with the Permanent Members of the Security Council;

"(2) Legislative power to the Assembly and responsibility of the Security Council to the General Assembly so that the latter will become something like an executive committee of the Assembly of the United Nations Organization;

"(3) The speedy establishment and functioning of the Economic and Social Council, and a similar development and a democratic functioning of the institutions which will work with and be coordinated by the Council;

"(4) Compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and an effective implementation of its decisions.

"Improvements in the Charter of the United Nations Organization, however, will not be sufficient if the present crises in Europe and the Far East continue to move in what seems their present direction. There is now common talk of a western European bloc and an eastern European bloc, of a western Hemisphere bloc and an Asiatic or European bloc. This is symptomatic of a drift into a world division into two blocs. This drift must be halted.

"In one respect, the drift centers in Russian activities in eastern and south-eastern Europe, in uncertainty regarding United States policy toward Europe, in the apparent determination of the western European nations to keep their colonies, and in an apparent determination to destroy Germany, Austria, and Hungary economically as well as politically. This is the old problem of Europe magnified a hundred fold. It centers, in another respect, in the chaos of the Far East, in Russian and American activities there, and in the apparent determination to destroy Japan.

"Far more determination is needed to solve these problems than has been yet shown. This firm resolve must be based upon a clearer idea of what the common good of the nations requires and upon better will among the nations, particularly between Russia and the United States. The gradual worsening of both aspects of the situation since

* N.C.W.C., 5c each; $4.00 per 100, plus postage.

V-J Day is beyond question. Secretary Byrnes' proposal to include more of the United Nations in the writing of the peace whether by amendment of the Berlin agreement or otherwise is the most practical remedial suggestion to date. . . .

"Simultaneously, another problem must be attacked—the problem of world armaments and the horrifying danger of another race for armaments in which the United States will join. This danger is all the greater because of the devastation that can be wrought instantly upon unprepared or helpless peoples by the atomic bomb, rocket-driven from thousands of miles away or planted secretly in hidden places. Some form of international control and limitation of armaments including complete prohibition of the manufacture of atomic explosives by individual nations must be developed simultaneously with changes in the United Nations Charter and a better settlement of the peace terms. Otherwise, there will be a race of the nations for bigger, better, and more atomic bombs, driven by larger and larger rockets, for more powerful airplanes and larger bombs of the older types, for poison gas and for, perhaps, still more horrible examples of what modern science can do to destroy human life. Nor is there any doubt that the spirit of militarism will then spread. Peacetime conscription may even be adopted in the United States. . . .

"We suggest, therefore, the speedy formation of the special commission of the United Nations Organization on disarmament and on the control of armaments to work simultaneously, with the democratic writing of the Peace and the essential reorganization of the San Francisco Charter."

III

THE task of learning Catholic principles of international action, as well as something of the quickly moving events and developments of the world to which they must be applied will not be effortless. Nor will the action that must follow it. But it is not impossible for ordinary men and women; and it is vitally necessary if the world is to be rebuilt for Christ. In fact, it is vitally necessary if man and civilization are not to be utterly destroyed.

In concrete terms, this means a certain familiarity with what the Holy Father has laid down as the moral bases of peace and international order, and with what the United Nations Organization is and how it is supposed to function,—through the Security Council, the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, etc. It seems knowing something of the specialized social agencies such as the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the UNRRA, —and how they are intended to remove the causes of war. Before we can intelligently support or work to improve these organziations we must know something about them and the world in which they operate.

The International Relations Committee of the National Council of Catholic Women and the International Relations Commission of the National Federation of Catholic College Students is supplying official documents on these various organizations, together with basic Catholic principles as enumerated by the Holy Father and the American Bishops, and with Catholic appraisals by such groups as the Catholic Association for International Peace, to their affiliated units with suggested programs of study. Competent Catholic lecturers are available. Knowledge of proper source material is the first step. The second is to use it widely and quickly.

The study club, lectures, forums, panels—every way of learning together—should be used by organizations. This is the only adequate preparation for action together to influence public opinion. Such action should include cooperation with civic groups or local foreign relations councils, the sponsoring of public lectures or forums, the presentation of local radio programs, the distribution and display of Catholic and informational literature, correspondence with the local press. Direct political action by citizens for the support and improvement of international organizations for peace ultimately follows.

Start the ball rolling now!

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Would it be possible to organize a study club in your parish, or among your friends, of four or five persons?
2. Why has the atomic bomb thrust the world into a new period of history?
3. What can Catholics do to bring about a necessary revolution in morals and spirit?
4. Why are international institutions necessary?
5. Discuss why the following improvements should be made in the UNO: (a) Elimination of "veto power"; (b) Legislative power to the Assembly; (c) Compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.
6. What is the function of the Economic and Social Council of the UNO and what are the specialized agencies which will work with it?
7. Why does the world seem to be drifting into two blocs? What must be done to halt this drift?
8. What is the present danger of a race for armaments? What kind of control of the atomic bomb do you think possible or best?

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Your Destiny Is at Stake, Letter of Pope Pius XII on Social and Political Activities of Women. N.C.C.W. 5c.
Secularism's Attack on World Order, C.A.I.P. 5c.
A Peace Agenda for the United Nations, C.A.I.P. 10c.

NATIONAL COUNCIL CATHOLIC WOMEN

Board Meets—Council for Columbus—"Catholic Days" in Kansas—Victory Clothing Collection

N.C.C.W. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETS

IN HIS welcoming remarks to the Board of Directors of the National Council of Catholic Women, meeting in Washington, November -10, under the leadership of Mrs. Thomas G. Garrison, president, the Rev. Paul F. Tanner, assistant general secretary, N.C.W.C., told the members that, in the recent address of the Holy Father o the Catholic women of Rome, the N.C.C.W. as "the most magnificent charter that could be levised." He urged every member of the Council o study this address because of the "supreme consequences" of its "important thoughts."

His Excellency, the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Archbishop of Laodicea and Apostolic Delegate to the United States, also commended the tudy of this document to the members of the Board of Directors when he received them at the Apostolic Delegation during the meeting.

The Board was honored by the presence at its leliberations of the Most Rev. John F. Noll, Bishop f Fort Wayne and episcopal chairman of the Lay Organizations Department, N.C.W.C., and the Most Rev. Emmet M. Walsh, Bishop of Charleston, ssistant episcopal chairman.

A note of sadness ran through the Board sessions ecause of the death, on November 2, of the Most Rev. Joseph Schrembs, Archbishop of Cleveland, nder whose guidance as episcopal chairman the N.C.C.W. had worked for the first 14 years of its xistence, and of the sudden death, en route to the neeting, of Mrs. G. Leo Lowry, Board member rom the Province of Baltimore. A Mass of Requiem, offered in the chapel of the National Catholic School of Social Service by Rev. Dr. Lucian L. Lauerman, director, N.C.S.S.S., for the epose of the souls of Archbishop Schrembs, Mrs. Lowry and Miss Agnes G. Regan, first executive secretary, N.C.C.W., was attended by the Board members.

Mrs. Garrison reported to the meeting her representation of the National Council at the reunion of women in Catholic Action in the Americas during the Guadalupe Anniversary celebration in Mexico City. Reports were also presented on the War Savings Stamp Campaign for the N.C.S.S.S., the joint appeal of the N.C.C.W. and War Relief Services-N.C.W.C. for clothing for the destitute children and Sisters of Europe, China and the Philippines, and on field work in the Dioceses of Columbus and Wichita. Special speakers presented other fields of activity for consideration and action by the Board.

Important statements in the fields of war relief, peace, international relations, education, social action, and youth were adopted by the Board. Members in attendance were: Mrs. Thomas G. Garrison, president, Province of Denver; Mrs. J. Leslie James, first vice-president, Province of Santa Fe; Dr. Maud Loeber, second vice-president, Province of New Orleans; Miss Margaret C. Hughes, third vice-president, Province of Chicago; Miss May Q. Garthar, secretary, Province of San Antonio; Mrs. Joseph Boillin, Jr., Province of Louisville; Mrs. Matt Conway, Province of Dubuque; Mrs. P. J. Currier, Province of Detroit; Mrs. Elkin L. Franklin, Province of St. Louis; Mrs. Matt McGarty, Province of Milwaukee; Mrs. Henry Mannix, Province of New York; Mrs. J. E. Nicholson, Province of Portland; Miss Mary P. O'Flaherty, Province of Boston; Mrs. Thomas F. O'Neill, Province of St. Paul; Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, Province of Newark; Mrs. J. Selby Spurck, Province of Los Angeles.

"CATHOLIC DAYS" IN KANSAS

THE rolling plains of Kansas were the scene of a modern caravan during deanery educational meetings, known as "Catholic Days," eld recently in the Diocese of Wichita, as His xcellency, the Most Rev. Christian H. Winkelmann, Bishop of Wichita, accompanied by other rogram participants, traveled the diocese in this nnual series of deanery meetings. Among the peakers in the "touring" program were Rev. A. J. Heeg, S.J., of the Sodality of Our Lady; Miss Mary Donohoe, of the National Council of Catholic Women; and Dr. John G. Bowen, of the National Council of Catholic Men.

Held at Wright, Ellinwood, Wichita, and Pittsburg on October 22, 23, 24 and 25, the all-day meetings began with an impressive Dialogue Mass followed by a general session; a noon luncheon, prepared by the ladies of the host parish; special

afternoon sessions; and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

At each general session, Dr. Bowen outlined the principles of Catholic Action, Miss Donohoe described the organization, work and program of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Father Heeg spoke on "The Need of Religious Instruction and How to Satisfy It." His Excellency then stressed specific work of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and urged the union of lay organizations in the diocese through the National Councils of Catholic Women and Men.

Special sessions were conducted for the clergy, religious, and laity. At the special laywomen's session, Miss Donohoe met with leaders of Catholic women's organizations, explained the aims and purposes of the National Council of Catholic Women, distributed organization material, and outlined recent accomplishments resulting from united effort.

COUNCIL FOR COLUMBUS

THE day's shopping and meal-planning for Tuesday, October 30, were done ahead of time in many Columbus households; businesswomen marked a lunch-hour engagement on their desk calendars; teachers laid aside books as soon as classes were dismissed. Almost a thousand women attended at least part of the events of that day, which inaugurated the Columbus Diocesan Council of Catholic Women. At 10 o'clock, the venerable St. Joseph's Cathedral was crowded with representatives of the Catholic women's organizations of the diocese, to witness the colorful ecclesiastical procession of Bishops, monsignori, regular and secular clergy, and seminarians advancing to the sanctuary to open the day's proceedings with the stately sacredness of a Pontifical Solemn Mass, celebrated by their Bishop, the Most Rev. Michael J. Ready. The sermon by the Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, Bishop of Toledo, urged the women to "learn the mind of the Church on social problems, to think with the Church, and to act with the Church." He described as the major function of a Council of Catholic Women leadership in a campaign "to bring God back to public life, to political and educational life, to social and family life," and "to stop the tendency to make God a stranger in our midst."

At the luncheon following the Mass, the Ohio State Director of Public Welfare, Mr. Frazier Reams, and the Supervisor of the Catholic Welfare Bureau of the Columbus Diocese, Miss Agnes Quinlan, urged the women to foster, through their Diocesan Council, an alert interest and active participation in lessening those conditions which breed insecurity, distress, and delinquency in a community. Eighty parish councils and interparochial organizations were listed as affiliating with the Diocesan Council. The officers appointed by Bishop Ready for the Council's initial year are Mrs. S. L. Hall, president; Mrs. A. M. Cline, secretary; and Mrs. Frank Vogel, treasurer.

The new Council was honored by the presence of Bishop Ready, Bishop Alter, the Most Rev. William T. Molloy, Bishop of Covington, and the Most Rev. John K. Mussio, Bishop of Steubenville. Speakers in the general session stressed the particular fields in Catholic Action adopted by the Columbus D.C.C.W. as its official program. Among the speakers were Miss Ruth Craven, executive secretary, N.C.C.W.; Rev. George G. Higgins, of the Social Action Department, N.C.W.C.; Rev. Dr. Edgar Schmiedeler, O.S.B., director, Family Life Bureau, N.C.W.C.; and Miss Catherine Schaefer, assistant executive secretary, C.A.I.P.

The organization of the Diocesan Council culminated a series of five deanery meetings held over a period of two weeks. Each of these, in Columbus, Lancaster, Chillicothe, Marion, and Dennison, was attended by over 200 women representatives of parish and inter-parochial organizations, and by all their pastors. Bishop Ready addressed each group, extending "an invitation to accompany me in concerted effort to bring the spirit of Christ into every area of living." Right Rev. Msgr. Joseph R. Casey, chancellor of the Diocese and moderator of the Diocesan Council, encouraged the women to respond wholeheartedly to the Bishop's invitation to Catholic Action, and Miss Margaret Kelly, field secretary for N.C.C.W., who assisted in the organizational work, explained the formation of parish, deanery, and diocesan councils and the working of the national committee system.

The National Council extends a warm welcome to its newest affiliate, the Columbus D.C.C.W., and from the zealous response already shown, confidently predicts for it an outstanding accomplishment in "faith and service—for God and Country."

VICTORY CLOTHING COLLECTION

Mrs. Thomas G. Garrison, president, N.C.C.W., will serve again this year, at the invitation of Henry J. Kaiser, national chairman, United National Clothing Collection, Inc., on the National Committee of that organization. This collection will be conducted from Jannary 7 to 31 and will be known as the "Victory Clothing Collection." All N.C.C.W. affiliates are urged to participate in this great effort to lessen the privations of war sufferers.

"BETWEEN WAR AND PEACE"

The text of the Statement of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States at the close of their 1945 Annual Meeting in Washington, D. C. The Statement was signed in their names by the members of the Administrative Board, N.C.W.C., and released for publication on Sunday, Nov. 18.

THE war is over but there is no peace in the world. In the Atlantic Charter we were given the broad outline of the peace for which we fought and bled and, at an incalculable price, won a great martial victory. It was that ideal of peace which sustained us through the war, which inspired the heroic defense of liberty by millions driven underground in enslaved countries. It made small, oppressed nations confide in us as the trustee of their freedoms. It was the broad outline of a good peace. Are we going to give up this ideal of peace? If, under the pretext of a false realism, we do so, then we shall stand face to face with the awful catastrophe of atomic war.

Since the Moscow Conference of 1943, the United States, Great Britain and Russia have undertaken to shape gradually the peace which they are imposing on the nations. From the conferences of these victorious powers there is emerging slowly their pattern for the peace. It is disappointing in the extreme. Assurances are given us in the announced peace principles of our country but so far results do not square with these principles. We are in perhaps the greatest crisis of human history. Our country has the power, the right and the responsibility to demand a genuine peace, based on justice which will answer the cry in the hearts of men across the world.

We want to work in unity with other nations for the making of a good peace. During the war perhaps, it may have been necessary for strategic reasons to postpone final decisions on many questions mooted at the conferences of the three great powers. Now we must face the facts. There are profound differences of thought and policy between Russia and the western democracies. Russia has acted unilaterally on many important settlements. It has sought to establish its sphere of influence in eastern and southeastern Europe, not on the basis of sound regional agreements in which sovereignties and rights are respected, but by the imposition of its sovereignty and by ruthlessly setting up helpless puppet states. Its Asiatic policy, so important for the peace of the world, is an enigma.

The totalitarian dictators promised benefits to the masses through an omnipotent police-state which extends its authority to all human relations and recognizes no innate freedoms. Their theories, moreover, look to the realization of world well-being as ultimately to be secured by the inclusion of all countries in their system. Sometimes Russia uses our vocabulary and talks of democracy and rights but it attaches distorted meanings to the words. We think in terms of our historic culture. We see God-given, inviolable human rights in every person and we know democracy as the free collaboration under law of citizens in a free country.

There is a clash of ideologies. The frank recognition of these differences is preliminary to any sincere effort in realistic world cooperation for peace. The basis of this cooperation must be mutual adherence to justice. It would be unjust for us to be an accomplice in violating the rights of nations, groups and individuals anywhere in the world.

A first step toward effective negotiation for peace is to have a plan. A good plan states principles in terms of all the specific questions at issue. Instead, so far we have compromised and sought to make mere piece-meal settlements. Instead of honest, promising discussion even on diverging plans, we are witnessing a return of the tragedy of power politics and the danger of balance of power arrangements which, with the substitution of mere expediency for justice have begotten war after war. We must indeed aim at collaborating with all of our allies in the making of a good peace. There are, however, concessions which we dare not make because they are immoral and destructive of genuine peace.

Our peace program envisions a world organization of nations. The Charter which emerged from the San Francisco Conference, while undoubtedly an improvement on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, does not provide for a sound, institutional organization of the international society. The Security Council provisions make it no more than a virtual alliance of the great powers for the maintenance of peace. These nations are given a status above the law. Nevertheless, our country acted wisely in deciding to participate in this world organization. It is better than world chaos. From the provision in the Charter for calling a Constituent Assembly in the future, there comes the hope that in time the defects may be eliminated and we may have a sound, institutional organization of the international community which will develop, not through mere voluntary concessions of the nations, but from the recognition of the rights and duties of international society.

While peace is in the making, there are urgent issues which we can no longer evade. At Yalta we gave a pledge to the Polish people and assumed responsibility before the world that they would be unhampered in setting up their own independent, democratic government. Are we working to the fulfillment of that pledge in the full measure of our responsibility and our power? What apology can be offered for the failure of the protagonists of democracy to protest the absorption by force and artifice of the Baltic countries into the Union of Soviet Republics? We are shocked by the news which is leaking out from Slovakia, Croatia, Slovenia and other southeastern European countries. Religious persecution which is both brutal and cunning rages in many lands. No reason of policy justifies our silence. What is happening behind the blackout of eastern and southeastern Europe is a stark contradiction to the high ideals which inspired our fighting to save the world from totalitarian aggression.

No one can fail to see the importance of a reconstructed, revitalized Europe which is the cradle of western culture. We deplore the tragic indifference to the plight of the Italian people who threw off the chains of a Fascist regime, who fought side by side with us in ardent loyalty. For over two long years of agony the friends of democracy in that country have had to stand by in impotence while we have toyed with the vital problems of relief and rehabilitation and deferred the fulfillment of our own solemn promises.

Our own national interest, as well as the cause of world peace, and the fate of Christian culture are at stake in Italy. Today it is an outpost of western civilization. We are fully confident that the Italian people, if we save them from despair by our helpful interest, will stand fast against the deceitful appeal of alien and subversive ideologies and shape their future in the spirit of their own noble Christian tradition.

We cannot be unconcerned about the future of Germany, Austria and Hungary. Whatever period of probation must be imposed on the vanquished nations, we must help them to take their rightful place in the family of nations. To treat them in a spirit of vengeance is neither right nor politic. Justice demands the punishment of the guilty and reasonable reparations of damage done. But we cannot forget, or allow our representatives to forget, that our traditional system of punitive justice is anchored to the concept of individual responsibility. The inhumanities which now mark the mass transference of populations, the systematized use of slave labor and the cruel treatment of prisoners of war should have no place in our civilization.

Acute suffering is the daily lot of whole populations in many war-torn lands. Every report indicates that unless heroic measures are taken at once. millions will die from starvation and exposure during the coming winter. The feeding and clothing and sheltering of these suffering people is not a work which can be left to some future convenient date. Our country, because of our greater resources, must do the major part of this work of relief. In it we have the right and duty to insist on the leadership which corresponds to our sacrifices and contributions. It is imperative that Congress make adequate appropriations for this work from the public treasury.

It is equally imperative that private relief agencies be given a full opportunity to carry on their beneficient work among all suffering peoples. And relief must envision something larger than merely feeding the starving and sheltering the homeless. Help must be given to people whose economies are ruined. They have the right to assistance in getting back to normal economic life. Neither the prosperity of the greater nations nor their might will prevent war unless conditions are removed in which poor, helpless peoples are denied the opportunity of a decent living standard. The world is one only insofar as men live together as brothers under God.

Ours is a grave responsibility. The heart and hand of America are called upon in a way that is unique, not only in the history of our country but even in the annals of mankind. We know that democracy is as capable of solving the admittedly difficult problems of peace as it has shown itself in war. We must be true to ourselves. We must hold fast to our own free institutions. We must resolutely oppose the few amongst us who are trying to sabotage them. We may well pity those who in their half-veiled sympathy for totalitarianism are playing with the thought that perhaps in this great emergency its day is at hand. On bended knees let us ask God in His Blessed Providence to help us to be the vigorous champion of democratic freedom and the generous friend of the needy and oppressed throughout the world.

Signed by the members of the Administrative Board, N.C.W.C., in the names of the Bishops of the United States:

✠ Samuel A. Stritch,
Archbishop of Chicago.

✠ John Gregory Murray,
Archbishop of St. Paul.

✠ Francis J. Spellman,
Archbishop of New York.

✠ John Mark Gannon,
Bishop of Erie.

✠ John J. Mitty,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

✠ Joseph F. Rummel,
Archbishop of New Orleans.

✠ Richard J. Cushing,
Archbishop of Boston.

✠ James H. Ryan,
Archbishop of Omaha.

✠ John F. Noll,
Bishop of Fort Wayne.

✠ Karl J. Alter,
Bishop of Toledo.

The Bishops' Statement above has been published by the N.C.W.C. in form suitable for quantity distribution. It is being widely circulated now in the belief that all persons today have a stake in lasting peace and will welcome a copy of this momentous statement. It is priced at the nominal figure of $3.50 per 1,000; $2 per 500; 2c singly; plus postage.

A discussion club outline recommended for use with the Bishops' Statement will appear in the January, 1946 issue of the *Monthly Message to Affiliated Organizations* of the National Council of Catholic Women. Accordingly, all N.C.C.W. affiliates who may sponsor discussions on world order are urged to keep the copy of the statement printed above.

CONFRATERNITY OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE—REPORT OF THE YEAR

IN MAY, 1945, the National Center of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine began its second decade as a bureau of N.C.W.C. For ten years, its services have been employed in varying degrees by 110 archdioceses and dioceses which have officially appointed C.C.D. directors.

Emphasis during the current year has been on the spiritual and technical preparation of all members of the parish C.C.D. executive boards in order that the priest directors may have informed, qualified assistants in the development of the parish program.

The revival and expansion of the C.C.D. in modern times is traced to the zeal of Pope Pius X, and the Episcopal Committee of the C.C.D., at its meeting last year, approved the promotion of a Crusade of Prayer for the Beatification and eventual Canonization of the saintly Pontiff. Thirty-four dioceses have begun promotion of the Cause up to the present time. To assist the crusade, two types of prayer leaflets were printed by the National Center, nearly 600,000 of which have been distributed thus far.

A National Street Preaching Institute, under the direction of the Apostolate to the non-Catholic section of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, was held at Our Lady of the Ozarks College, Carthage, Mo., July 5 to 20, 1945, with marked success. During the two weeks, 27 priests representing 10 dioceses took part in the demonstration work. There is now in preparation a Manual of Street Preaching.

A Committee of Teaching Brothers has been formed. A similar Committee of Teaching Sisters was formed three years ago, and the National Center has distributed to its 71 members 2,000 pieces of C.C.D. literature and provides an exchange of reports and other communications for the members through *The Sisters' Mailbag* which is sent out quarterly.

Diocesan directors of the C.C.D. at their annual meetings have stressed the great utility of holding yearly regional congresses and periodic meetings of directors and priest officials within a province to discuss common interests and problems. This year, one such provincial meeting was held and the results were of such practical value that it was voted to make it an annual affair. A local Catechetical Conference was held in one diocese which lasted three days and featured excellent programs including many fine displays and demonstrations touching all phases of Confraternity work.

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during the past year, with the generous cooperation of the Bishops of the United States. In October, War Relief Services began shipments to Poland. The organization will begin relief work in Austria in December 1945. An extensive program is being carried out with displaced persons in Germany and Austria. This work was started in August 1945 and will continue during the coming year. A staff of over 50 persons is engaged in this work.

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